The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,147.—New Series BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
———— including postage	„ 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
———— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
———— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18		Mar.
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	1
„ Cannanore	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Colombo	23	Arrives Calcutta	7

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
		Mar.		Mar.	
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Comorin," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 8th February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Clyde Built Iron Clipper ship "British Viceroy," (1,172 tons register, A 1 for for 20 years,) Peterson, Master, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th February. This vessel has superior Passenger accommodation. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.

THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

FOR HAVRE AND BORDEAUX, via MALABAR COAST.

THE French Iron Clipper Ship "National," first-class, built under special supervision, will sail shortly for Malabar Coast. For Freight to the abovenamed Ports apply to Captain Soret at

EDULJEE DUBASH, Oak Lane.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Northumbria," Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a third Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share, on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M., 4 P.M. and on every following Wednesdays during the same hours.

JNO. A. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th Jan., 1868.

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES

FOR

SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

PER OVERLAND.

		Rs. a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7 8
	Black and Drab Felt	
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	
	Black Silk Velvet	16 0
HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	
	Black Silk	14 0
	Drab Felt	10 0
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18 0
	Sun Hats	10 0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2 8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses, The most recent patterns ......Rs. 1 per Yard.	

Apollo House BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CHARLES [illegible]OVEY AND SON.

MESSRS OWEN and [illegible]LL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for [illegible] following Wines:—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
SHERRIES.	[illegible]ontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
	No. 2 White Capsule	„ 32	„ 17
	„ 3 Green Seal	„ 24	„ —
	„ 1 Ruby Capsule	„ 40	„ 21
	„ 3 "Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„ 23
SAUTE[illegible]	[illegible] headed Eagle	„ 25	„ 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	„ 15	„ —
	„ 3 „ „	„ 20	„ 11
	„ 2 c Blue Capsule	„ 24	„ 15
	„ 2 B „ „	„ 30	„ 16
	„ 2 Yellow Capsule	„ 36	„ 19
	„ 1 Two headed Eagle	„ 40	„ 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
COGNAC, SAUTERNES.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
HOCK, MOSELLE, HOLLANDS, GENEVA.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to announce the removal of the Company's FORT business from the old premises to their spacious and commodious NEW BUILDING exactly opposite, now in course of completion.

THE NEW PREMISES have been arranged with a view of meeting a want long felt in the conduct of the Fort business, viz., the separation of the Company's very large and various stock into distinct departments, *respectively unequalled in Western India*, in order to present the whole in the manner most convenient for the inspection of customers.

THE MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT has been the subject of special thought and care. The supply of Surgical and Scientific Instruments is extensive; and the arrangements for the punctual and expeditious dispensing of Medicines much more perfect than formerly, the Department being more completely within the personal control of the Manager in charge of the establishment.

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT—Including Jewellery, Silver Plate, Electro Plated Ware, Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing, Dressing, and Tourist's Cases, Travelling and Carriage Bags, Chinese Curiosities, a handsome collection of Bronzes and Parian Statuary, Glass and Porcelain Vases, and the numerous elegancies for which the Company is so well known, offers an extent of selection, and a variety in taste and value, never before attempted in Bombay and vieing with the superb collections to be met with, elsewhere, only in London or Paris.

THE PROVISION and STORE DEPARTMENT is replete with fresh supplies, FROM THE FIRST HOUSES ONLY, of every description of Preserved Fish, Meats, Pates, Soups, Fruits, Bonbons, Chocolates, and other table and household requisites. *Each article is guaranteed.*

THE LIQUOR DEPARTMENT presents a selection, perhaps unequalled, certainly unsurpassed, by that of any House in the Presidency. MESSRS. WHITE'S PORTS and SHERRIES, the Company's special imports of Brandies and Clarets, and their general supplies of Champagnes and other Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Ales and Stouts are too widely known to need any special commendation.

The progressive increase of business which has attended the adoption of the Company's present system of LIBERAL ALLOWANCES FOR CASH, and DISCOUNTS FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, suggest the hope that this fresh exertion to meet the requirements of the Public will meet with similar encouragement.

Appended is a list of the several divisions of the Company's stock, of which a detailed catalogue is in course of preparation.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

PART 1 OF THE CATALOGUE

will contain descriptive lists of

AERATED WATERS,
ALES, WINES AND SPIRITS
AMMUNITION FOR SPORTSMEN
ARCHERY KIT
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
CHOCOLATES, COFFEES, AND COCOAS
CHINA TEAS AND SUGARS
CHRISTENING PRESENTS
CRICKET KIT
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS
FENCING KIT
FILTERS
FISHING KIT
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARE
HOUSEHOLD STORES AND PROVISIONS
JEWELLERY
OVERLAND PROVISIONS
PARIAN STATUARY
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES
PRESENTATION GOODS
SADDLERY
SILVER PLATE
SMOKERS' REQUISITES
STATIONERY
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

PART 2

will contain detailed lists of

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
INVALID APPLIANCES
MEDICINE CHESTS
PATENT MEDICINES
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
PROPRIETARY ARTICLES
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Persons desiring a copy of the above should
REGISTER THEIR NAMES BY LETTER
at the Byculla Office.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE has recently imported a fresh batch of Hams in canvas, Cheeses in skin, and Butter in casks and jars, which he confidently recommend to the public in general.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Average Staters and Accountants. Our combined business will henceforth be conducted under the style of "Lidbetter & Wilson."

T. LIDBETTER.
G. R. WILSON.

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Sam Mendel," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Murdock will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents Ship "Sam Mendel."

Bombay, 5th February 1869.

WANTED, immediately an Engineer for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, one conversant with Mill Gearing, will be preferred. Applications, if accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received, and all information afforded, by the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company at the residence of the Honourable Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, in Girgaum Back Road.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

4th February 1869.

RE-ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.—Dividends will be payable as undernoted at 23, Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 17th, and Thursday, the 18th days of February instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.

On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee at the rate of 40 per cent

On the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee at the rate of 40 per cent.

On the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company at the rate of [illegible] cent.

A. J. MACDONALD.
RAGHONATH NARAYEN.
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Kanjee Dewjee and Toolseedass Dewjee, who carried on business in partnership in Bombay and Kurrachee under the name and firm of Kesowjee Chattoo.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to this Honourable Court by Toolseedass Dewjee and Kanjee Dewjee, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders, trading as aforesaid, for an order of discharge under Section 23 of the said Act, and that such Petition is fixed for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp at his Chambers in the High Court, on Monday, the 5th day of April, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 2nd day of February 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.— MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large assortment of very elegant and highly finished SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTENING, BIRTH DAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY, or CHRISTMAS GIFTS, comprising

SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON,

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the Price of Rs. 20 per Set for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per Set.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS,

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather Velvet-lined Case.

From Cash, Rs. 35 to Rs. 55.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND MUG,

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

These Articles are of the same artistic and beautiful manufacture as those previously detailed.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 115 per Set.

Each Article bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive payment of premiums to the 15th instant from such of the members of the late 8th Bombay Laudable Society as are desirous of continuing their Insurances in the English Assurance Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NOTICE.—A sale of Clothing returned from Abyssinia, such as Coats, Bundies, Trowsers, &c., &c., will be held daily at 12 noon from Monday next the 1st February 1869, until further notice, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash, and the Lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 30th January 1869.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED FEB. 1.	Rs. a.
London Post Office Directory, 1869	27 0
Capt. R. F. Burton's Highlands of Brazil. 2 vols.	22 8
Starling's Indian Criminal Law and Procedure	18 12
Steele's Laws and Customs of Hindoo Castes in the Deccan.	13 4
Dante's Purgatorio and Paradiso, illustrated by Dore, English edition	37 8
Erichsen's Surgery. New edition. 2 vols.	18 12
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1869	4 8
Weale's ditto ditto	4 8
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ, 1869	3 8
Knight's Mechanician and Constructor for Engineers	39 8
Tommy Try, and what he did in Science; by C. O. G. Napier.	4 8
Grigor on Arboriculture	7 8
Henrici on Skeleton Structures applicable to Steel and Iron Bridges	10 8
Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris Exhibition	16 0
Idalia; by Onida	4 8
Chandos; by do	4 8
Campin on the construction of Iron Roofs	10 8
Humber on Strains	5 0
Alex Forbes of Hawglen	3 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES.—The following Numbers are still on sale:—

			Rs. a.
No. 8	Post Octavo, 1 page to each day		4 0
No. 10	Do.	3 days to a page, with Sundays	3 0
No. 11	Do.	do. no Sundays	2 8
No. 11 B	Do.	3 days to an opening Dr. and Cr.	3 12
No. 13	5 by 4, 3 days on a page		1 12
No. 33	Scribbling Diary, 4to		1 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

STATIONERY CABINETS in Mahogany and Oak, with folding lock doors and patent Inks.
WHATMAN'S Royal Drawing Paper.
QUOITS, wrought iron, half polished, 4½ and 5 lbs.
TRACING PAPER—60 by 40.
TRACING LINEN in rolls 24 yards.
MONEY BELTS.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, in Persian and Russia leather, of extremely convenient size for Travellers.
RULES 2 ft. 4 fold bevilled edges.
DITTO with Lloyd's slide.
MAHOGANY T SQUARES, with ebony edges, by Stanley—36, 30, inch.
LADY'S LEVANT MOROCCO SORTER, writing and work bags, Toulmin and Gale, lined best silk, electro fittings, pearl instruments, registered lock and outside pocket.
PLOTTING SCALES and offsets in cases: Ivory or boxwood.
NAPIER COMPASSES, German Silver.
PURSES of doeskin with gilt snaps.
DRAWING PENCILS of all letters.
GILLOTT'S AND MITCHELL'S Steel Pens, all letters and numbers.
VULCANITE Set Squares 45° 18 and 10 inch.
CHUBBS' Palanquin Boxes fitted as usual.
SPIRIT FLASKS by Dixon.
CARD-BOARD PROTRACTORS by Holtzapffel.
SKETCH BLOCKS, 10 by 7—12½ by 9—14 by 10.
CUTLERY by Rodgers: Desk-knives, Penknives, Scissors, of all sizes.
PORCELAIN SLATES with leather frames.
ROLLS of Continuous Tracing Paper, 40 inches wide 20 yards long.
ROLLS of Continuous Tracing Vellum, 36 inches wide 24 yards long.
STANLEY'S Mathematical Instruments in cases of all sizes.
REGISTERED DESKS—WRITING BOXES—PAPER BOXES, EITHER IN LEATHER OR JAPANNED TIN, AND WITH OUTER PROTECTING COVERS, IN GREAT VARIETY, BY CHUBBS, ALLEN, TOULMIN AND DE LA RUE.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.— Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553

Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
	India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
	Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
	Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45 0
	White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65 0
	Do. Dress Do.	75 0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10 8
	Do. all Wool „	10 0
	Do. Cashmere „	10 8
	Spun Silk Shirts „	12 8
	French Printed Shirts per dozen	70 0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25 0
	Cashmere Do.	20 0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20 0
	Prince of Wales Do.	18 0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8 8

	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	The Pall Mall	per dozen	7 0
	do with Tie	„	7 8
	The Belgian	„	7 0
	do. with Tie	„	7 8
	The Shakspear	„	7 0
	do. with Tie	„	7 8
	The Regent	„	7 0
	The Indian	„	7 0
	The Improved West End	„	7 0

	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3 0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3 8
	The Bond Street do.	3 8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1 0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ...Rs. 2-8 to	4 0
	An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties	
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2 8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5 0
	The United Service Brace	3 0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3 0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs. Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons	
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Coloured Borders	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs. Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15 to 30
„ „ Chased	15 „ 30
„ „ Enameled	16 „ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „ 30
„ Scarf Rings	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs. Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)	
Scotch Mauds	12 „ 35
Railway Rugs	12 „ 50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

	HAT DEPARTMENT.		Rs. as.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats		14 0
	Drab Shell Felt		10 8
	The Celt Black and Drabs		8 8
	The Jerome	do.	7 8
	The Cantab	do.	7 8
	The Isis	do.	7 8
	The Derby	do.	7 8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ lined Cork. „ Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats ......Rs 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves......Rs. 2 As. 8.

GENT.'S	GENT.'S	GENT.'S
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and, Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for alls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, CLARE ROAD. BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "OVERLAND," per Steamer "SUMATRA":—

The New "MILLINERY" HAT for Ladies.
The New OPERA CLOAK.
The New IMPERIAL CHIGNON.
The New TORTOISESHELL COMB for Chignon.
The New "VICTORIA" FLOUNCED DRESS IMPROVER.
The New COMB IN JET AND PEARLS.
The New LARGE PEARLS FOR CHIGNON.
The New FLUTED HORSE HAIR DRESS IMPROVER.
The New FRILLED PETTICOAT, WHITE AND COLOURED.

BONNETS & HATS.	DRESS BONNETS, in great variety. LADIES' RIDING HATS with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White TULLE HATS, trimmed, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.	Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.
FOR WEDDINGS.	Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.
FOR MOURNING.	Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.
FOR INFANTS.	Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores, Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also HOUSE FROCKS AT Rs. 4 8 AS. EACH.

"LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP."

"ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO."—ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

"OVERLAND TRUNKS ON HAND."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.— A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits				Rs. 35
Do.	do.	do.	Double Breasted Coats	„ 18
Do.	do.	do.	Trousers	„ 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.

New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.

OVERLAND TRUNKS ALL SIZES, COURIER BAGS.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN

NOTICES.

STOP! STOP!!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
STEVENS' CIRCUS
ON THE ESPLANADE.

A GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
Commencing at 4 P.M.; Door open at 3, for
FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.
Children—half price.

IMMENSE BILL FOR TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY)
6th February, 1869.

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME LEON.
SEE THE DASHING EQUESTRIENNE, MLLE CARRIE.
WONDER AT THE INFANT PRODIGIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained at the following well-known Establishments:—Treacher & Co.'s; Soundy & Co.'s; Oriental Exchange; Divan Exchange; and Ragoo Shamjee's.

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

will appear for the second time this season, on

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1869,

Under the distinguished Patronage of the

HONOURABLE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

and for the

BENEFIT OF THE SECRETARY.

By the kind permission of Colonel Beale and the Officers of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., the Band of the Regiment will attend on the occasion.

On which occasion will be enacted Shakspeare's well-known Comedy of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

and the very laughable Farce, never before performed in Bombay, entitled,

OUR NEW MAN!

Entirely new and appropriate Scenery, painted for the occasion by

SIGNOR SERONI.

NEW DRESSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5
Boxes	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Tickets to be had at the "Oriental Exchange," opposite the Secretariate; of Mr. Nowrojee Chinai, at No. 16 Apollo Street; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

GRACE EGERTON.

(MRS. GEORGE CASE.)

23RD FEBRUARY 1869.

Mr. John H. Willy has the honour to announce that he has made arrangements for those distinguished Artists, Mr. and Mrs. George Case, to appear at the Grant Road Theatre in a few of their popular Musical Entertainments. Their first Performance will take place on Tuesday the 23rd February 1869. Full particulars and Programmes in a few days. The following will vouch for the excellence of their Entertainments:—"Sydney Morning Herald," October 7th, 1865.—"Their Entertainments have been performed in the presence of the Governors of Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, [illegible] in most instances their Excellencies attending two an[illegible] times."—"Western Au[illegible] Register," March 21.—"Mr. and Mrs. Case's Entertainment.—[illegible] White's Rooms [illegible] crowded to excess on Monday evening, March 20, [illegible] many persons were obliged to go away, being unable to gain admittance. Among the audience, which was a highly fashionable one, [illegible] His Excellency and Lady Daly, under whose patronage the entertainment, which was for the benefit of Mrs. Case, was given. Mrs. Case repeated her round of characters in Edmund Yates's 'Latest Intelligence from Abroad and at Home' in her usual inimitable manner, and the performances of Mr. Case on the Concertina and Violin were loudly applauded."

"Otago Times, January 31, 1866.—"The imitation of Sims Reeves by Mrs. Case is one of the cleverest things that lady has done here; his peculiarities of manner are cleverly hit off. Two of Sims Reeves's songs were sung, 'My Pretty Jane,' and 'Come into the Garden Maud.' Both were well sung, and altogether the 'presentation' of the whimsical tempered glorious-voiced singer is sure to cause a great deal of laughter, and to give much real pleasure, especially to those who have heard him at a Concert."

Mr. Willy will perform some new Pianoforte Fantasias.

6, Clare Road, Byculla.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the reply of Government to the resolution passed by the Bench on the 25th instant regarding the proposed Commission on the subject of the Town Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at my Office, at the Commodore's Bungalow, Marine Lines, up to noon on the 10th of February next, for the purchase of the Hull and Masts as now standing of H. M.'s "Vigilant," the Boilers and Engines being removed at the cost of the seller before delivery.

Also for the purchase of the said Hull and Spars, together with the Boilers and Engines as now fixed and fitted.

Intending purchasers may view the Vessel by application on board.

20 per cent must be paid down so soon as a tender is accepted, and the remainder on the delivery of the Vessel.

I do not bind myself to accept the highest or any offer.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding the East Indian Squadron.

Bombay, 30th January 1869.

THE BECHERDAS S. & W. COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's office, near the Raikhud Gate, on Wednesday the 3rd March 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the following business, viz.—

1. To read the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the 31st December 1868, and to confirm the same.
2. To select new Auditors for the current year, and to discuss any business or proposition that may be brought by the Directors.

છગનભાઇ ભાઇચંદ ચેરમેન તરફથી

CHUGGONBHAI BHOICHUND, Director,
For the Chairman, B. S. & W. Company, Limited.

Ahmedabad, 30th January 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls has directed a Meeting of the Contributories of the abovenamed Corporation, to be summoned pursuant to the above Statute, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the Scheme prepared for a settlement of the pending litigation in the above matters, and that such Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1869, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, at which time and place all the Contributories of the said Corporation resident in or near Bombay are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. George Frederick Rimington to act as the Chairman of such Meeting.

WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND,
Official Liquidator,
13, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls has directed a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Corporation, to be summoned pursuant to the above Statute, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the Scheme prepared for a settlement of the pending litigation in the above matters, and that such Meeting will be held on Thursday, the 11th February, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, at which time and place all the Creditors of the said Corporation resident in or near Bombay are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. George Frederick Rimington to act as the Chairman of such Meeting.

WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND,
Official Liquidator,
13, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1869.

AMENDED SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION—HIGH COURT.—SUIT NO. 1012 OF 1867.

Wassoodew Luxamonjee...... Plaintiff.

vs.

Raghoonath Luxamonjee, Dhonduraz Venaik Bevulkur, Surusvurtuboye, widow of the late Nillajee Luxamonjee, and Crishnarao Balcrishna...... } Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that, under and by virtue of the decree made in this suit, bearing date the 14th day of September 1868, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by the Sheriff of Bombay, on Saturday the 20th day of February next, the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants Raghoonath Luxamonjee, Dhonduraz Venaik, assignee of the estate and effects of the late Nillajee Luxamonjee, and the defendant Surusvurtuboye, widow of the said Nillajee Luxamonjee, all that piece or parcel of land, together with the house standing and built thereon, situate in Fofulwady, in the Island of Bombay. The said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 716, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 3, and the same is bounded on the east by Fofulwady Street, on the west by the house and property of the defendant Raghoonath Luxamonjee, on the north by the property which lately belonged to the estate of the late Vulloo Anund, deceased, and on the south by the property which was lately belonging to Dwarkanathjee Maharaz and partly to Purbhoodass Nemchund. Such sale is to be made for the purposes in the said decree mentioned.

The said premises will be open for inspection to the public ten days before the day of sale.

For further information apply at this office, where a plan of the premises can be seen.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 2nd day of Feb. 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is given, that a Cotton Market has been established in the immediate vicinity of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Station at Julgaum. The Market is now open.

J. SHEPPARD, Acting Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Camp Ravere, 1st February 1869.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A Seventh Distribution of Assets, Rs. 286 per Share, will be payable at our office on and after the 8th instant.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company, Limited.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

WILL be OPENED in a FEW DAYS.— The want of an European Hair Cutting and Shampooing Establishment having been long felt in Bombay, Donald & Co., respectfully intimate that they have arrived from London with all the necessary appliances, including the celebrated Rotatory Hair-brushing Machine.

DONALD & Co.,
1st February 1869. 34, Meadow Street.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stores, Byculla, on Friday the 12th February, at 2 P.M., if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A 20 H. P. Horizontal high-pressure Stationary Engine, by Easton Maw, of Doncaster.

[illegible] wheel engine is second-hand, in good repair, the 12 ft. Driving [illegible] fitted with spur gearing. Can be seen by application at the Stores [illegible] per's Office, G. I. P. R., Byculla.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. [illegible] Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof [illegible] cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of [illegible] Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges	Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger [illegible] in case with fittings	600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, V[illegible]

BOMBAY RACES, 1869.

GRAND STAND.

1ST CLASS.

Season Tickets	Rs. 15
Chairs	„ 5
Benches	„ 2

2ND CLASS.

Chairs	„ 3
Benches	„ 1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—(In Liquidation.)

શીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

सींद प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation:—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.

20 do. do. for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,758 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 21½ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Wednesday the 10th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of submitting the following special resolution for the consideration of the Shareholders, viz.:—

"That the Directors be, and they are, hereby authorized from time to time, at their discretion, to sell all or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings of the Company, either by Public Auction or Private Contract, and to empower the purchaser or purchasers of such of any of the assets, debts, or outstandings to take all necessary steps to recover the same, or at his or their discretion to compromise any or either of the debts sold to him or them with the debtor or debtors."

By order of the Board of Directorss,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasuries,

Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1869.

BEDFORD AND COMPANY,

FROM
HUDSON AND SONS,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

Messrs. BEDFORD & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have RE-OPENED the PREMISES at 22, Rampart Row, lately occupied by the well-known Firm of ROGERS & Co., where they intend to carry on business as PHARMACEUTICAL, DISPENSING, and FAMILY CHEMISTS.

The Shop has been entirely refitted, and the greatest care taken in selecting Drugs and Chemicals of the very best quality.

Mr. Bedford, the Manager, hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain the confidence and patronage of the Public. He has had much practical experience as an Assistant in some of the leading Establishments in London, and has subsequently endeavoured, by a course of study at the College of Pharmacy, [illegible] Square, London, to obtain a thorough knowledge of [illegible] deavour[illegible] Bloomsbury [illegible]ONS and FAMILY RECIPES will be dis[illegible] his business. [illegible]rupulous attention of the Manager, and

All PRESCRIPT[illegible] that manufactured according to the pensed under the most s[illegible]mula given in the Pharmacopœia no Chemical will be used bu[illegible] Drugs compounded at this Establishment, most select and approved fo[illegible] essential properties upon of the different Colleges, and al[illegible] blishment will be found to possess [illegible] which their active principles depend[illegible]

ORIENTAL INLAND STEA[illegible] COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE by ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY in ENGLAND.

MR. W. MEIKLEJOHN,

of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidator of the above Company, to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, on the banks of the River Indus, Kotree, the whole of the Steamers, Barges, and Anchor Boats, the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited, as follows:—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Carrying capacity Tons about	Draft of water empty.	Average speed.	Builders' name and date of Building	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Consumption of wood every 12 hours	Passage accommodation.	Floats, Feathering or Common.
INDUS......	285	120	80	ft. in. 2 6	16 Knots.	Caird & Co. Greenock, in 1861.	Kurrachee, Nov. 1861.	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	maunds 700	8, 1st class	Common.
SOANE......	237	120	40	2 10	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.	...	Henderson & Co.	Do. with oscillating cylinders.	650	4, 1st class	Common.
JHELUM......	350	150	120	2 5	16 Knots.	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.	Kurrachee, 1863.	John Kay, Kirkaldy.	Diagonal direct.	800	4, 1st class	Patent Feathering
GOGRA......	262	120	40	2 8	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.	...	Caird & Co.	Direct action with oscillating vertical cylinders.	650	4, 1st class	Patent Feathering
OOBARAH......	568	120	200	1 9	12 Knots.	Purchased from H. M.'s Gov. in 1865, built of 3-16th inch steel plating.	...	Westwood & Baily.	Horizontal direct	800	6, 1st class	Common.

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.

"Allahabad"	670 Tons.	"Sukkur"	204 Tons,
"Munora"	201 „	"Mooltan"	218 „
"Kurrachee"	223 „	"Mitunkote"	370 „
"Khetty"	218 „	"Lahore"	827 „
"Hydrabad"	244 „	and	
"Sehwan"	195 „	"Kotree"	424 „

FIVE ANCHOR BOATS AT KOTREE.

FUEL.

Unless previously disposed of, a large quantity of cut and stacked fuel on the banks of the Rivers Indus and Chenab, at convenient Stations ready for Steamers' use.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent. of the Purchase Money to be deposited with the Auctioneer on disposal of the Lot or Lots, and the Balance to be paid by the Purchaser or Purchasers within ten days from the date of purchase; failing which the Deposit Money will be forfeited, and the Lots resold on account of and at the risk of the Original Purchaser.

The Steamers, Barges and Anchor Boats, &c., will be sold with all faults and misdescriptions (if any) as they lie on date of Sale.

Steamers open for inspection 10 days before the Sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 11 A.M.

Further information with Survey Reports on the Steamers and Barges, &c., on application at Kurrachee to Mr. C. Currelly, Agent for Official Liquidator, at Kotree to Mr. J. Howe, and in London to Mr. J. C. Bolton, 1 St. Mary Axe, London, Official Liquidator of the said Company.

W. MEIKLEJOHN.

NOTICES.

ICE MACHINES.—Just to hand a fresh stock of Carries' Ice-Making Machines, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

To make 2½ lbs. each operation......Rs. 125
„ „ 4½ „ „ „ ...... „ 225

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptible, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY and NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.) Sole Agents for Bombay, Soundy & Co., Rampart Row.

Prices.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro-plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, ornamented, exterior richly Electro-silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro-plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro-plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Board-ship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS or POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushy centres, warranted balance. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are recommended for their style of manufacture. [illegible] distinct sets of weights,

FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with [illegible] ounces, and one set to viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce [illegible] weigh from ¼ tolah to 8 tolahs. [illegible] of weights as above. Complete [illegible] price of first size weigher and 2 good Stand, Rs. 12.

SECOND [illegible] solid Oak or Walnut With 2 distinct sets of weights, viz., one set to [illegible]—Letter weigher to 8 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tolah [illegible] from ¼ oz [illegible]

Price of second size 16 tolahs and 2 sets of weights as above. All of solid brass, on a brass stand and feet, Rs. 15 complete.

DAK BHANGY, OR PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing from ten up to eight hundred and fifty Tolahs.

Solid Brass Machines and weights complete, on a Walnut-wood stand.

Where accuracy in weighing any kinds of Goods, Dak Bhangy parcels, or other packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 Tolahs.

Cash Price, Rs. 80.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS.

(SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)

This admirable Binocular has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings, in Sling Case	Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings, in Sling Case	„
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings, in Sling Case	„

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver Telescope, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case, thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany, with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete......Rs. 400.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT

COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S Patent Hydrostatic Urn-shaped Percolator now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, &c. &c.

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT STEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become day maged, in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint, extra strong with measure	Rs. 10 0
To hold two Pints, with measure and extra strong	„ 13 0
To hold three Pints, extra strong and ornamented	„ 17 0
To hold four Pints, with measure	„ 23 0
To hold six Pints, Ornamented Handles, and extra Filter	„ 31 0

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint, elegantly ornamented	Rs. 35 0
To hold two Pints	„ 40 0
Do. Superior	„ 45 0
To hold four Pints, with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	„ 65 0

N.B.—The two last-named Urns are well adapted for prizes among sporting gentlemen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.

[illegible] Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

Ap[illegible] Messrs. M. B. COHEN [illegible]

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of Rogers & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:—5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
BRANCH:—Bellasis Road, Byculla.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

GOA POWDER.—This specific for Herpes is well worthy of trial for other diseases.
GOA POWDER IN SOLUTION.—More rapid in action and less irritating. A weaker solution can also be prepared, miscible with water.
ISPHAGOOL PH. IND.—Very successful in chronic dysentery.
OLEUM GYNOCARDIÆ PH. IND.—Chaulmogra Oil, strongly recommended for Leprosy.
RICHARDSON'S STYPTIC COLLOID.
RICHLORIDE OF METHYLENE.—The new Anæsthetic introduced by Dr. Richardson.
EXTRACT OF MEAT BISCUITS.—Very concentrated.
AMERICAN ECLECTIC REMEDIES.—Leptandrin, Irisin, and many others.
SULPHUROUS ACID SPRAY APPARATUS.—As recommended by Dr. Dewar, Dr. Pairman, and others, for cough, diseases of the chest, Typhoid Fever, &c.
SULPHUROUS ACID for above.
CHEST EXPANDING BRACES.—For diseases of the chest and digestive organs.
INDIA RUBBER ICE BAGS.—For the head and other parts; much superior to bladders, oiled silk, &c.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF IRON.—(Bullock and Reynold's.)
CHEMICAL FOOD, or Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron (Parrish's formula.)
SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA (Easton.)

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

MESSRS. CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.'s VIRGIN SHERRIES.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have much pleasure in intimating that they have been appointed the Bombay Agents for these unrivalled Wines, and that the first consignment has just been sampled with the most gratifying result. The Sherries of the above firm are well known to the more epicurean of both Indian services, who have long cherished the name of Chas. Kinloch and Co. in that connection although rarely able to obtain illustrations of their vaults. The shipment now landed consists of the following:—

SHERRIES—		Per dozen.
Virgin, dark green seal	Pale Wines of good consistence, fine flavour, and rather dry.	Rs. 21
yellow seal		22
green seal		25
Amontillado		32
Port		36
Champagne—Finest Dry, early bottled		32
Brandy—Fine Old		30

In addition to these, D. S. K. & Co. are now offering the following which will repay attention—

Petit Champagne—a light effervescing Wine obtained through Messrs. G. M. Mumm & Co.	26
D. S. Kemp & Co.'s No. 1 Brandy, reputed to be the finest in India	38
Claret—Excellent breakfast, Bordeaux—bottled	11
Sauterne—In excellent condition	22

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates. There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents,	Planters,
Tourists,	Contractors,
Travellers,	Mariners,
Explorers,	Yachtsmen,

And all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual, a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract, in beautiful condition, has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. Whitehead & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. Whitehead & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	540
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1285
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	790
1,080,000	1,000	500	,,11-14	Do. New	325
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	390 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1680
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1440
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	690
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1100
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
260,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
		5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

LANEOUS.

...	50	50			
...	2,000	300	12	chanics' B'ld'gs Co.	35
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Tr achee Landing and pping Company	150
				& Co.	

BANKS IN LIQU

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	106
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0 13/32d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 9/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 ⅜d. to 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each.	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Spanish Dollars	,,	225
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
German Crowns	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-8
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	235 to 240
Akote	235 to 240
Broach	235 to 238
Dhollera	248 to 250
Bhownuggur	248 to 250
Veeravul	220 to 230
Vingorla	235 to 238
Dharwar Sawginned	260 to 262
Khandeish	230 to 235
Barsee	230 to 235
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	268 to 269
Hingunghat	278 to 280
Broach N.G.	268 to 269
Do. M.G.	276 to 277

Ready sales on 5th Feby. 1075 Candies. Market firm.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN [illegible] PENINSULA [illegible]LWAY.

Statement [illegible] Traffic Week ending 31st January, 1869.

Open 874 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	85,699	8	4
Merchandize	3,46,008	13	6
Electric Telegraph	1,995	15	0
Earth Trains	2,403	4	0
Total Rs.	436,107	8	10
Corresponding week last year open 852 Miles. Total Rs.	253,932	6	0
Increase	182,175	2	10

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 30th January 1869.

Open 307¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,210	7	5
Merchandize	48,932	1	0
Back Bay Earth Trains	7,045	12	6
Electric Telegraph	6,32	10	0
Total Rs.	102,820	14	11

Corresponding week in January 1868.

Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	40,825	8	2
Merchandize	38,181	2	8
Back Bay Earth Trains	6,615	4	6
Electric Telegraph	686	5	0
Total Rs.	86,308	4	4
Increase	16,512	10	7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, Buxar Stud Department, on furlough, from Buxar.

Logan, Captain, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, from Mhow.

Spens, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Maclean, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.

Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

Bernard, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Moore, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Kirkee.

Lindsell, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Jubbulpore.

The following Officers will leave to-day (6th) for England:—

Maclean, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave.

Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, Stud Department, on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft. ,,
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Ophelia	Strickland	Liverpool, Oct. 9.
	Prince Oscar	Long	London, Oct. 18.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Kutch, Feb. 2.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Ellora (s)	Murray	Hongkong.
	Lutchmy Pursad	Nacoda	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Camperdown, Nattrass, to London.

Ship Pendragon, Newton, to Liverpool.

The steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	31	Catherine Apear (s)	Swanson	Hongkong, Jan. 3.
		Chedaba	McCorkindale	Moulmein, Jan. 25.
		Kenyon	Jenkin	Liverpool, Oct. 10.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	30	Nubia (P. and O. S.)	Woolcott	Suez.
	31	India (s)	Baxter	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	30	Madusa		Mauritius.
		Nubia (P. and O. S.)	Woolcott	Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

BELLARY, 4th, 6 A.M.—Interruption Bangalore, since 8 A.M.

BELLARY, 5th, 7 A.M.—Interruption Bangalore continues.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th October 1868.

NOTICE.—A Quarterly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Civil Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 26th February 1869, at 4-30 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 5th February 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

HANKIN—January 29th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major E. L. Hankin, of a son.

CLARKE—January 28th, at Glencoe, Ooty, the wife of Major C. Clarke, 10th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

RUSSELL—January 28th, at Ootacamund, Edith Georgiana, youngest daughter of Colonel G. W. Russell, aged 14 years and 4 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

TWEDDELL—January 27th, at Nowshera, the wife of [illegible] ancis
Tweddell, 31st Regiment P. N. I., of a daughter. Lieutenant
ANDERSON—January 31st, at Lucknow, the wife [illegible] andant, 34th
Colonel R. P. Anderson, Staff Corps, and [illegible] ntral India, the wife of
N. I., of a son.
ODEVAINE—January 25th, at Goona. [illegible] aughter.
Assistant Surgeon F. Odevaine, of a [illegible]

MARRIA[illegible]

PARKER—YOUNGHUSBAND [illegible] anuary 26th, at St. Paul's
[illegible] v. W. Rotton, D. D., Edwin
Church, Umballa, by [illegible] stant Commissioner, to Ernestine
Woodall Parker, [illegible] rmy. the late Major General Younghusband,
Elise, second da[illegible]
of H[illegible]

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

MORE or less all minds are impressed with alarm at the prospective working of the Staff Corps organisation on the Finances of India. Our daily contemporary recently made statements on this head, which we are happy to confirm. The Government is evidently alive to the danger, and indeed it is obvious that the problem should be at once solved by the application of sound and liberal measures calculated to avert, as far as may now be possible, the evil consequences so palpably looming in the future. It is undeniable that the working of the present system will in the end produce a body of Field Officers quite out of all proportion to the necessities of the service. The remedy would appear to be an acceleration of retirements by a fair scale of extra annuities and bonuses; or, far better still, to ensure a continuous flow of retirements by an improved scale of retiring allowances after given periods of service. This latter course alone will, we believe, mitigate, and perhaps in time, remove the evil, and leave behind permanent beneficial effects.

That the pensions now in force are inadequate to induce retirements cannot be questioned—the result speaks for itself; retirements from the corps, for many years past, have virtually ceased. This is a great detriment to the service, for it has surcharged an already over full list of Field Officers, and has retained on high rates of Indian pay a number of officers for whom no suitable employment can be found; thus year by year adding unnecessarily to the Army charges. We see Captains acting as Adjutants and Quarter Masters of Regiments; Majors, even, performing the duties of Subalterns; and a long roll of Lieut.-Colonels receiving nearly £1,000 a year for doing no duty at all! If such are the consequences of the organisation this year, what will they be in the years to come? We find that at the end of the current year there will be in the Bombay Staff Corps alone—

114 Lieut.-Colonels.
134 Majors.
181 Captains.
66 Lieutenants.

By the end of 1873, only four years h[illegible]ence, the Lieut.-Colonels will have nearl[illegible]y doubled in numbers, namely 216; *but* (no[illegible]t counting probationers) there will be no S[illegible]ubalterns at all, for all will have merge[illegible]o Captains, of whom 186 will be o[illegible]st. In a memorandum printed last [illegible]ar (we believe by an officer of the Madras [illegible] Army) from which we have borrowed some of our figures, it is shown that, by the end of 1873, out of the total of 2,332 officers in the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies, no less than 1,034 will be Lieut.-Colonels. If we assume that each, instead of receiving his full pay of £1,000 per annum, receives only £700, allowing for absentees on furlough, then £723,800 will be chargeable to the Revenues of India for these officers alone! Taking the year 1879, when 262 Colonels will have qualified for their "allowances," the position will be as follows:—

262 Colonels' allowance ...... at £1,100 = £288,200
545 Field Officers .... at £ 700 = £381,500
£669,700.

Again, the year 1885, when the whole of the survivors of the three Staff Corps will be Field Officers, the total number of the survivors (allowing 4½ per cent. for casualties) will be 782, of whom 420 will be in receipt of the Colonels' allowances. The charge upon the Revenues will then be—

420 Colonels' allowances.........at £1,100 = £462,000
362 Field Officers ....at £ 700 = £253,400
£715,400.

It thus appears that the cost of the Indian Staff for the next twenty-five years will be something like £700,000 per annum—*for the Field Officers alone.*

The Indian pay of a Major is Rs. 640, and of a Lieutenant Colonel Rs. 827 a month, or in round numbers £750 and £1,000 per annum respectively. The pension offered to a Major after 24 years' service is £292, and to a Lieutenant Colonel, after 28 years' service £365 per annum. These were the pensions fixed seventy years ago, and they are still offered, although no bonus, varying from twenty-five to forty thousand rupees, can be obtained from regiments as of yore, and although there is no parallel between the present and past expenses of living, both in India and in the mother country. Is it then to be wondered at that retirements have ceased, and that Officers are compelled to serve on?

The Field Officers say it is better to eat even the bread of idleness and discontent on £750 and £1,000 a year in India, than to starve on the pension of £292 and £365 in England. As long as a man lives he has some hope of providing for his family on his Indian pay, not so on the pension now granted, unaccompanied as it is by one fraction of ready money. Grumbling out such considerations these officers remain on, receiving pay quite out of all proportion to the work they can give in exchange, and continuing to receive this high rate for years, hoping in the end to leave all the absurd offers of pension behind, and to grasp the Colonel's allowance of £1,100 a year, a haven which they reach twelve years after they are Lieutenant Colonels, or after a service of thirty-eight years. Such is the position; and such the present inducements for officers *not* to retire.

We are of opinion that it would be a financial saving to the State to double the pensions at once to induce retirements, but it is questionable whether that alone would be a sufficient inducement—a bonus is as necessary as an enhanced pension. Until the whole question is treated in a comprehensive and liberal spirit the Finances of India must bear the immense and entirely unnecessary burden thrown on them by the blunder of Amalgamation. The subject is one of the gravest importance, and should without delay command the earnest attention of the Finance Member of the Supreme Government.

WE English are proverbially supposed to take our pleasures sadly. In this country it may be said of many that they take no pleasures at all. We poor be-critisized Anglo-Indians, at whom every newspaper writer or novelist may take his fling, have scarcely had this characteristic of our life taken into sufficient account. We work hard, harder perhaps than our equals in Europe, but we play not at all. Our life is a somewhat dreary mill, going round ceaselessly through work, eat, sleep, work, eat, sleep, a round the more energetic among us vary by dreary constitutionals, which indeed at best appear to form part of the day's work, the occasional oiling of the machine necessary to enable it to go on working longer. In very truth work is a necessity as a stimulant to keep us alive, and we must all press on until good luck, time, or the doctor sends us home. And the usual consequences of all work and no play, are, we fear, apparent among us; we are dull, very dull; we are all as it were toned down to middle aged men before our time, we are as dull a set of people as are to be found on the face of the earth; but even dulness has its bright side, and our bright side is our respectability. We challenge contradiction when we declare, as our firm belief, that the Anglo-Indian is the most respectable man, Anglo-Indian society the most respectable society yet known to civilised man. It was not so always, we will allow; the Anglo-Indian of former days, according to tradition and those faithful contemporary historians the novelists, was about as much the reverse of a respectable man as could well be imagined. He gambled, he drank, he was not given to matrimony, (adopting in its place some of the customs of the land, he lived in the reverse of respectable,) he was a very fie-fie being, our predecessor of fifty or a hundred years ago, when, according to Mr. Kaye, the Governor in Council had to keep his Council in order with a stick. He is past and gone away, however, and th[illegible] very remembrance o[illegible]im has almost die[illegible] out. Dying out too, we trust, [illegible] the id[illegible] that we spend our time destroying o[illegible] another's reputations, and are poor Indians whose untutored minds have no proper conception of the Seventh Commandment. That such ideas have so long held ground is perhaps our own fault for not defending ourselves against our critics—for despising too much their attacks; we have liked to be thought incomprehensible, and it is not altogether unpleasant to be pointed out as "a sad dog"; in fact all the quietest, most respectable, men of our aquaintance like to be thought intensely wicked. We are, however, we affirm it with emphasis, the most respectable people in the known civilized world. We challenge contradiction.

What constitutes respectability? Is it not the having a fixed and proper occupation with a fixed and proper income derived therefrom; the leading a sober temperate life; the keeping decorous homes; the regular attendance at divine worship, and the wearing of respectable clothes? Are not these the outward and visible signs of respectability, and are not Anglo-Indians noted for all these things? Were we asked to define respectability of income, we should unhesitatingly answer, incomes varying from five hundred to as many thousands a year, the very class of incomes of which Anglo-Indians are mostly possessors. How many of us are there who can be accused of sitting up late o' nights; the method of becoming healthy and wealthy and wise, instilled into our minds while yet in the Nursery, is one pursued by us all: the rhyme varied by an Indian experience was repeated to us the other day—

Go early to bed, that practice delectable,
If it don't make you wealthy, it keeps you respectable;
Rise early each morn, and take much exercise,
Keep your health and your liver, and you will be wise.

As for the other signs of respectability given above; in church going, we are a pattern to the whole human race, our days of intemperance are past and gone, we wear respectable black coats, and for our sins be it added, black hats in a climate where it is often a penance. Such are the positive signs of respectability among us, signs visible wherever two or three Anglo-Indians are gathered together, as well as in the Presidency towns and other places where they do most abound. Respectable! how can we be otherwise, even supposing there were fewer of these outward signs among us. Negatively respectable, we cannot help being. We have no demi-monde [illegible] no outer Bohemia. Among us flutter [illegible]o butterflies, brilliant on nothing a year, sho[illegible]ing joyously for [illegible] short space, emerging h[illegible]eaven knows from [illegible] grubs, disappearin[illegible] suddenly as they came [illegible] one knows [illegible]where. We all know everything [illegible] everybody, and the way the said e[illegible]verybody makes his money—which is generally from a given official source, than which nothing can be more correct. Fast in the sense that men (and women) are fast in England we cannot be, when our wildest flings consist in running a horse in local races, in which we cannot "plunge" where there is no ring. In our secret soul we may yearn for dissipation, but dissipation cannot come to us; there is no such thing in the country, and such is our high standard, or rather that of the paternal Government from whom we take it, that we have known the said paternal Government move its junior servants, if of a social turn, from Poona, lest the somewhat dreary balls and pompous big dinners of a Poona season (Heaven save the mark!) should convert these sucking administrators into dangerous roués.

We are all or nearly all married or marrying men, the latter being of course the more respectable of the two, and, in spite of all our better informed critics at home may say to the contrary, we do not habitually run away with one another's wives.

We trust we have established our point: if we have not it is from the weakness of a pen afraid of prolonging the argument tediously and tiring our readers, unable in a few words suitable to the length of an article to put the case as cogently as may be wished. We have been so bespattered with mud for the sins of our fathers, sins seen from a distance and doubled by every thousand miles of space, that we have almost begun to believe we are indeed "sad dogs," whereas from force of circumstances we are really the quietest, best behaved, persons known to exist. We have seen the errors of our ways and the successors of that race of Kings who first governed India for England—a race as celebrated for hard drinking, hard gambling, large debts, and polite attentions to the ladies of the country, as for their successes in war and diplomacy—have become a sober church-going race, with a penchant for saving money and consequent horror of debt, the respectable husbands of decent English wives, a very pattern, we would once more insist, to the rest of Christendom—although we say it as shouldn't.

THE hope that the rain with which the N. W. Provinces was favoured had been general throughout the famine-afflicted districts, has been only partly realized. We learn from the "Delhi Gazette" that rain has fallen more or less, but in some places it was barely sufficient to lay the dust. Government, however, has stated that much permanent benefit will accrue from the late fall and that promised by appearances. Communications from the Punjab show that the fall has been very general there, and that, so far, we many reasonably consider all fears of famine, though high prices may still prevail, as at an end, in that part of the British dominions in India at least. The "Indian Public Opinion" of the 29th ult. says—"The rain which fell very heavily at Lahore and the neighbouring stations on the night of the 26th and the morning of the 27th, has done considerable good to all the sown land and the grass. The accounts from most districts are more favourable as to the state of the crops. The distress is not at present very severe, except in the Delhi and Hissar divisions, and is chiefly confined to immigrants from Bikanir and Rajputana."

THE "Mofussilite" narrates a curious story. At Khytul a Bunneah, having consulted Mahadeo about the chances of rain falling, and being assured that there was no *fear*, laid in grain to the utmost extent of his cash and credit. The day after the grain arrived rain fell for forty-eight hours: the price fell from 11 to 17 seers per rupee, and the speculative Bunneah threw himself down a well and killed himself. The above is, our contemporary has been assured, a fact.

THE 21st Madras Native Infantry, or rather six companies of the corps, reached Jubbulpore by train from Calcutta on the 26th ult.; and one wing of the Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment left Jubbulpore the day after, and the other wing was to leave on the first instant.

WE ("Indian Public Opinion") think that the officers of the Punjab Commission, whose hopes of promotion have been so long deferred, that their hearts must indeed be sick, will be astonished to hear, that the vacancy of a Commissionership in the Central Provinces, caused by Mr. Robert Egerton's elevation to the Financial Commissionership of the Punjab, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. C. E. Bernard, a Civilian of ten years' standing, of which some two years have been spent in England. Mr. Bernard was a contemporary at Haileybury, of Messrs. Lyall, Saunders, Elsmie and Burney, now serving in the Punjab—none of whom have as yet attained the position of pucca Deputy Commissioner in this much favoured province. It would appear that Mr. Bernard, who served for a time as Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, owes his elevation to the fact of his being a nephew of Sir John Lawrence, who so lately boasted that he never made an appointment from personal motives.

A PARAGRAPH is going the round of the Indian press stating on the authority of "a Madras paper" that the hot season is to be spent by "The Right Honourable the Governor in Council" on the Neilgherries. We believe we are correct in saying that those who are most interested in this arrangement as yet know nothing about it. It is rumoured, however, that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and staff will proceed to the Neilgherries next month.—*Madras Times.*

THE members of the Dramatic Society who met at the College Hall on Thursday evening as performers or spectators had excitement provided for them upon which they had not reckoned. The time had arrived in the performance of the burlesque when Vilikins and his Dinah and the suitor "so galliant and gay" should all die to the accompaniment of ghostly music, and when they were still in the agonies, the blue light powder exploded and set fire to one of the wings. The dying people quickly recovered their activity, and by the timely application of buckets of water, the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. This accomplished, the characters resumed their places according to the stage directions, and died comfortably.—*Madras Times.*

THE authorities of Trinity College, Cambridge, have instituted a Sanscrit scholarship.

THE longest shot on record (not with the long bow) has, says the "Pioneer," recently been fired at Shoeburyness by Mr. Whitworth's nine-inch muzzle-loader gun of 14 tons, firing a shot of 250 lbs., with a charge of 50 lbs. The range was 10,300 yards, or very nearly six miles.

THE rumour of the probability of the 13th Hussars coming from Canada to India, originating in the columns of the *Broad Arrow*, appears to have been founded on good data. We see it announced that some of the officers of the corps, rather than come to India, are seeking exchanges with officers on home service.—*Delhi Gazette.*

JENKINS IN BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WE are delighted to observe the re-appearance of our old friend Jenkins. He was at the late Concert, and supplied a written expression of his *sentiments* to our daily contemporary. He is as ungrammatical and as incomprehensible as ever. As a musical critic, he was always well known, and he has lost none of his pristine freshness. It is quite pleasant to see the old style again, and the glitter of the old tinsel livery. Lively Jenkins, welcome to India!

Jenkins opens with a pleasantry. He annihilates the architect of the Town Hall, with a point of interrogation, playfully inserted in brackets. Now, Jenkins, you know it is wrong to laugh at personal infirmities. He appeases his manes, however, by approving the concert room. We ought to be thankful that we can provide a room of "capacious, though ungainly, proportions." What is a "capacious proportion"? Is the reputation of providing "capacious and ungainly proportions," a good or a bad one? The next feature Jenkins points out, is one which we shall always regret ha[illegible]serve. It seems that [illegible]he hall has a "centre ceiling" with a "shar[illegible] curve," and "pillars down each side." Jen[illegible]ins is above commas. He thinks "punctuati[illegible]on is the thief of time." We always thought t[illegible]hat the ceiling was too high, and the curve n[illegible]t sharp enough, but we give in to Jenkins [illegible]n that point. We won't allow, however, that [illegible] the ceiling has "pillars down each side." Th[illegible]ere we differ from Jenkins. Even this, how[illegible]ver, was no obstacle, nor were the "reverberations and false tones." By the way, what is a "false tone"? It seems the united talents of all the choirs in the Island, not only reduced the curve, but carried off the pillars, and as for the reverberations, and other long words, they were nowhere. It is wonderful what an "enthusiastic harmonist" (Anglicé "singer") can do. After a skip or two, Jenkins calls our attention to the "propensities" of the hall. They are "antiacoustic." One can't hear in the hall. However, that is a mere trifle. We are told how that was overcome. The "choir and organ were placed at one side, that is, the back of the hall." It is a pity that Jenkins is not quite so lucid as he intends to be. He concludes, then, that the side of the hall is also its back; or—on second thought, the back has become the side; or, perhaps, the hall has only three sides, or—but we shall never find it out. We give it up. What is the answer? This sort of thing is rather confusing to a novice at description. Jenkins must be a noble person to look at if his has his side and his back in the same place. His second reason for the victory over false tones and reverberations is that a "convex canopy" was "hung" over the orchestra—as a warning to false tones, we suppose. Lastly, it is cheering to know that the audience "absorbed and harmonised" the sound. They *swallowed* it, in fact. That accounts for any yawns that may have been observed: people were disgorging the swallowed sound. They also "harmonised" it. It is very evident, then, that by sounding one note of an instrument, the audience harmonise it, and you have your concert without further trouble. What a musical treat!

After some little uncertainty as to the distance of "well-to-do Europeans from it as the centre of the Fort"—(what on earth does he mean?)—Jenkins proceeds to the opening. It seems the patrons "arrived showing a genuine interest." After the *false* tones, anything *genuine* must have been cheering. But how was it done? Did the Governor and the Commodore produce five per cent in rupees, and exhibit Government securities sticking out of their coat-pockets? Perhaps Jenkins thinks the *principal* persons ought to show an *interest*. Funny Jenkins! As he says "it is not easy to satisfy everybody." The performance "led off"—(what did it lead?)—with "The Occasional Overture," which we hear, for the first time, is very little known. Ignorant Jenkins! Herr Schmuck's band "brought out" its sprightly contrapuntal points." What is "counterpoint," Jenkins? Do you know, or has the sound only caught your musical ear? Is it the big-drum? Sprightly Jenkins!—Stradella's Air, d'Eglise pleased our friend, and he intimates that he "was truly *ravished*." Fie, Jenkins! It appears that people "cull" solos, like flowers. Either they, or the greater composers (of which latter, it seems, there are only three) are of "widely different schools." Punctuation again erratic. Careless Jenkins! The tenor solo was "treated with a delicacy." Oh! was it? Does he mean it had jam behind the organ? Jenkins treats the tenor himself with very little delicacy.

The "numbers" of the chorus were, like ballet-dancers, so "well balanced," that their rich musical tones "blended and rang" through the room of capacious, though ungainly, proportions, regardless of "reverberations and false tones," &c. This blending and ringing prepared the sound, we suppose, for the audience to swallow. After more fulsome compliments, Jenkins reascends into bad grammar. He says—"His labours" (the "conductor's") "are gratefully appreciated by the whole orchestra, and the complete success of the concert last night—*to whom* it is principally due," &c.—Who is *whom*? Where is your nominative case, Jenkins? Is it "his labours," "to *whom*;" or, is it "the whole orchestra," "to *whom*?" The "conductor" is "immersed in business" and "possesses acquirements," &c. These very analogous qualities unfit him for the post of "conductor"! Jenkins thinks this calls for special remark. Kind Jenkins!

After a paragraph of trash about the secretary, Jenkins arrives near the end. He cannot take his leave without a little congenial sentiment. It seems a "singer" (enthusiastic harmonist?) "struck up a few notes," and Jenkins thought he was challenging the ghosts of old harmonies. We thought that they had all been absorbed by the audience. With this ghost story Jenkins drops a tear to the "First Musical Festival of Bombay," and owns to an "ambitious thought." No, no, Jenkins; no more ambition.

Aspiring Jenkins! Remember that you are criticising ladies and gentlemen, and though you can't help bad grammar, don't be quite so snobbish. It pleases no one to be fulsomely praised, and induces others to imagine the whole affair a failure. We must correct one error which the "modest and retiring temperament" led him to promulgate. Signor Deserini was *not* a member of the late Omnibus—we mean Opera—Company. Adieu, Jenkins. Out of livery you are a failure: you know you are. We wish you better luck next time, and shall always be happy to point out any trivial errors in your system of grammar. Ungrammatical Jenkins!

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEFEAT OF INSURGENTS IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, 4TH FEBRUARY.

A telegram received from Algeria states that 1,200 French soldiers completely defeated 3,800 natives yesterday. The French were subsequently pursuing them.

The Spanish Carlists have arrived at Saragossa.

ST. PETERSBURG, 3RD FEBRUARY.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued to-day authorising a private Company to commence levelling for a railway between the Oral and Caspian Sea.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

CALCUTTA, 5TH FEB., 9 P.M.

Govt. Paper. { Fours Rs. 5-6.
Fives Rs. 8¼.
Fives and a half, Rs. 12½.
Exchange, six months' sight, 2s. 0¼d.
Freights, Dead weight, Rice, £1 2s. 6d.
Jute, £1 15d.
Linseed, nominal.
Shirtings Rs. 5-4
Madapollams, Rs. 2-8
Mule Twist, 5 annas 9 pie.
Market for piece-goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, advancing.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

WE append an important letter from Government to the Municipal Commissioner, declining to appoint a Commission to enquire into the general working of the Municipality:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 5th January 1869.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of [illegible]ur letter, No. 5,749 A, dated the 10th December 1868. [illegible]

Your reque[illegible]t is that a Commission may be appointed to enquire into [illegible] the working of the Municipality since its reconstitution [illegible] on the 1st July 1865. [illegible]nor in Council is una-

The Right Hon'ble the Gover[illegible] ble to comply with this request.

Of the ten heads into which you suggest the proposed enquiry should be divided, the first four relate to the manner in which you and the executive officers under you have conducted your duties. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that you have endeavoured to perform the onerous work imposed upon you with zeal and vigour, and in the absence of any specific allegations against you and your subordinates does not deem it expedient to institute any enquiry of the kind.

The remaining points on which you desire the opinion of a Commission refer generally to the construction of new works of magnitude, the necessity for increased taxation, and the constitution of the Municipality in respect to control over expenditure.

A committee has, as you are aware, been recently appointed to consider the best means of carrying out the projects relating to drainage and increased water supply. Of the necessity for new works of magnitude in order to carry out these indispensable objects no doubt can be entertained, and the sole question is as to the desirability of the schemes proposed and the possibility financially of executing them. Until the receipt of the report of that Commission, it will be impossible to decide to what extent it will be necessary to have recourse to increased taxation; and any proposals on this head must be considered in the first instance by the Bench of Justices.

With regard to the question of supervision over expenditure, His Excellency in Council is [illegible] to check and that the means already provided [illegible] ave been made use of to their full extent, and before considering the advisability of altering the existing arrangements, would wish to receive the opinion of Her Majesty's Justices as to whether they themselves cannot, under the powers they already possess, secure a more complete control than that which appears to have been hitherto exercised.

I am to request that a copy of this letter may be communicated to the Justices.—I have, &c.,

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.

Unpassed Civilian, who these lines may read,
If getting ready for examination,
Beware lest you in thought, or word, or deed,
Neglect to cram, for plucking is vexation.
For if you journey homeward to your station
The Paymaster will not allow your bill;
The Moonshee asks you, to your indignation,
If you will study Hindustani still.

While those on whom a fairer fortune smiles,
New languages pursue and pay increases,
And fresher hope their weary way beguiles [ceases.
What time your rent and Moonshee-payment

Then you must fall a victim to diseases,
And with a sick-certificate must roam,
And with new life amid the Channel breezes,
Sing "Dulce Domum" to the roaring foam.

Oh, happy you, if fond admiring cousins,
And gentle girls a household idol make you:
Still happier, if you have the choice of dozens,
And get the handsomest of all to take you:
Or rather promise she will ne'er forsake you,
But that papa, who always talks so funny,
Says "wait a while: his wife he cannot make you,
Until promotion comes and brings more money."

C. S.

PROJECTS FOR A RAILWAY THROUGH RAJPOOTANA.

THE following communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated the 23rd January 1869, will be read with interest:—

To Colonel M. K. KENNEDY, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay.

SIR,—It was brought to the notice of this Chamber that the proposed route of the projected line of railway through Rajpootana, intended to connect Bombay via Guzerat and Rajpootana with Delhi and Northern India, had been opposed by the Governor General's Agent for the Rajpootana States, in a despatch addressed to the Government of India in the Public Works Department as being inferior in importance, on commercial and other grounds, to a route which he himself suggested in preference.

The question thus raised being one of very great importance to the commercial interests of this part of India, the Committee of Management of the Chamber deemed it expedient to have an expression of opinion on the subject from the Rajpootana merchants and bankers resident in Bombay, and able to speak on the points raised by Colonel Keatinge, from their personal knowledge of the country.

Accordingly a few of the leading merchants and shroffs were invited to confer on the subject at a meeting called for this purpose, and held at the Chamber's offices, on 24th September last.

Though not more than eight or ten persons were specially invited, when the object of the meeting became known in the bazaar, it excited so much interest, that a large number of the native merchants and shroffs from Rajpootana and other parts of Northern and Central India came to the meeting at the Chamber's offices at the hour appointed; and I have now the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Government, copy of the Minute of the conference which took place on that occasion.

When the conference with the native merchants was held, the Committee of the Chamber knew only of Colonel Keatinge's despatch, dated 27th February 1868, from report; lately, however, a printed copy of it, together with other papers on the same subject were supplied to the Chamber, and these have been under the consideration of the Committee.

In the 5th paragraph of the despatch referred to, it is stated that "the Agent Governor General has now had an opportunity of conversation with all the officers in Rajpootana who have much knowledge, and it is the almost universal opinion that the decision [of the Government of India Committee which sat in 1864] arrived at is wrong, and should be amended."

The decision of the Committee in question, as quoted in Colonel Keatinge's despatch, is to the effect that a line of railway "from Deesa through Marwar would pass through an extremely poor country, and is not recommended."

All the evidence the Chamber has been able to collect on the subject supports this opinion, and goes to establish the soundness of the decision arrived at by the Committee of 1864.

In paragraph 11 of Colonel Keatinge's despatch it is stated—"This line [from Deesa through Marwar] would have one great advantage—a most considerable trade exists along it, and traffic would come to the rail at every point to which it opened."

But no evidence is given by Colonel Keatinge of this considerable trade, and the opinion he has expressed is not supported by that of native merchants intimately acquainted with the country.

The Minute of the conference, which I have now the honour to lay before Government, shows very clearly that there is no trade now existing of any consequence, except the trade of Pali with Guzerat and Bombay.

The old transit trade to Northern India, of which Pali was formerly the centre, after decaying for years, appears now to be gone beyond the possibility of recall.

The country between Pali and Ajmere is arid, sterile, and little better than a desert; it is, moreover, very thinly populated, and in these circumstances it is not very easy to see how "traffic would come to the rail [if there were one] at every point to which it opened."

The proposed line from Wassud in Guzerat, via Neemuch, with the necessary branches to Ajmere, &c., will be the means of opening up a country with numerous populous towns and villages, and teeming with products seeking for markets.

According to the opinions of the native merchants, it may also be made to serve the trade of Pali, the only place on the route recommended by Colonel Keatinge that could yield any traffic to speak of, in support of a line of railway through Marwar via Deesa.

I am therefore respectfully to request that His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will do the Chamber the favour to forward copy of this letter, with the accompanying Minute, to the Government of India, and the Committee respectfully trust he will urge on that Government and the Secretary of State for India in Council, the importance of giving early sanction to the proposed line *via* Wassud and Neemuch, as that best calculated to meet alike the requirements of the State, and the commercial wants of the great trading interests of this side of India.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Bengal*, Captain Hector, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. J. N. H. Maclean and two children, Dr. and Mrs. H. Clark, Captain Geo. Blane, R. N., Colonel G. Hutchison, Lieutenant Colonel Unwin, Major and Mrs. A. G. Plomer and infant, Lieutenant Colonel Little, Mr. H. Reynolds, and Mr. Charriol.

For Southampton—Mr. John Culling, Mr. J. W. Murray, Mr W. Twigg, Mr. John Humphry, Mr. Ralph Train, Mr. and Miss Collins, Mr. John Morrison, and Mr. W. G. Kortright.

For Suez—Major Stafford, Mr. Hanley, and Mr. G. Norman.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.—A shower of rain fell in the Fort last night between ten and eleven o'clock.

THE JURY.—Yesterday the gentlemen of the special jury were discharged from further attendance at the Criminal Sessions now proceeding.

THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The Meeting [illegible] Society, notified in our columns as to take place of this [illegible] this day, is post[illegible]poned until next Saturday at 4 P.M.

A CHIEF OF KATTYWAR.—M[illegible]ansingjee, a Chief of Kattywar, who arrived here [illegible] few days ago, left for his native country on Thurs[illegible] last.

MUNICIPAL LICENSE.—The [illegible] Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday [illegible]fined Bhimo Jodha and Custoor Joga in the sum of [illegible]wenty-five rupees, for carrying on a trade or professio[illegible] without a municipal license, contrary to Section 97 of [illegible]t II. of 1865.

THE GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE is [illegible] ice. Its stock was exhausted yesterday. The [illegible] left Boston on the 10th Dec. and will probably [illegible]rive here before the end of April or beginning [illegible]ay, as she made a very long passage to Calcutta [illegible]r.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC [illegible]LUB.—We would remind play-goers that the entertainm[illegible]ent to be given by this popular Club comes off in t[illegible]he Grant Road Theatre tonight. Their chief piece [illegible]ur readers are aware, is to be "The M[illegible]enice." The Hon'ble Byramjee [illegible] is patron, and the band of the 22nd Re[illegible]giment N. I. will be present.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a Hindoo girl aged about two years, by name Merabaee, fell from the second storey of a house in Goolalwadee, and was severely hurt. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death returned by the jury.

ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF SULPHUR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Marwaree merchant by name Ramlall Chooneelall, was charged with attempting to transport two barrels of sulphur from this place to Khundwa, without having obtained a license for the same from the Commissioner of Police. The Magistrate postponed the case till Monday next.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, a Hindoo named Doolubram Tooljaram, a dealer in cotton and wool, and a partner in the firm of Mooteeram Tooljaram, obtained an apprehension warrant against Luxaram Hurjeevan, a metta of the same firm, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 733.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—A case was called on yesterday in the Small Cause Court before Mr. Spencer, in which Hajee Rahimtoola Soolaman and Co. were the plaintiffs and E. J. B. Donelan was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 209, being the amount of goods sold and delivered to defendant in December last. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiffs proved the debt, and the Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

"KIDNAPPING" A MAHOMEDAN GIRL.—Shaik Sallay bin Abdoolla, an Arab, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information:—"I am a sepoy in the employment of Jemadar Mahasun, in Deccan Hydrabad, and arrived in Bombay about six days ago, and reside now in the Ghogaree Mohla. I was entrusted by one Shaik Bukur bin Oosman, from Deccan Hydrabad, with the care of his daughter named Aysha, who is, as I am informed and believe, between seven and eight years of age, to convey her to the house of Shaik Bukur bin Oosman, situate in Meculla, in Arabia. I arrived in Bombay on Saturday the 30th ult. from Deccan Hydrabad with the said Aysha, daughter of Shaik Bukur. I entrusted Aysha to one Hajee Ahmed Fuckeer, who is of my acquaintance, and who resides in Kassai Molla, and gave him money sufficient to maintain her for a few days, during which time I intended to be busy in getting certain articles and making preparations for my voyage to Arabia. On the following day (Sunday the 31st ultimo) I went to the house of Hajee Ahmed Fuckeer at about 5 P. M. for the purpose of enquiring after the said Aysha, when I was informed by Hajee that she had been taken away by one Fatma, who, he said, represented herself to be the mother of Aysha. I demanded from Hajee and the woman Fatma, who alleges herself to be the mother of Aysha, but they refused to return her to me. I do not know who Fatma is, but I am informed and believe that she is a houseless woman and is of a debauched character. I therefore charge Hajee and Fatma with kidnapping the said girl, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension and they be dealt with according to law."

Both the male and the female defendant being present in Court, the Magistrate asked the former why he allowed the girl to leave his protection. He explained that the prosecutor came to him with the child and requested him to take care of her, but that subsequently her mother came and took her away by force.

The second defendant stated that the girl before the Court was her daughter. Her husband gave her a divorce about four years ago, but when he came in Bombay he brought the child with him and kept her in his house.

The second defendant was told to leave the Court for a short time, and during her absence the girl commenced to cry, and said that she (second defendant) was her mother, and that her father was in Hydrabad.

The Magistrate—Where do you want to go now?

Girl—I want to go with my mother.

In reply to a question from the Bench the woman stated that she had been here for the last three months.

The Magistrate—Why did you not bring the child with you?

The woman said that she came here on business.

Mr. Macfarlane (who now appeared on behalf of the prosecutor)—How old is the child?

Defendant—Seven years. She was going to Deccan, Hydrabad, in about eight or ten days. She knew the prosecutor, who was in the service of her husband. She did not know that they were playing tricks with her, otherwise she would have brought the child here.

Ultimately it was arranged that the mother should take the child away with her to Hydrabad.

FIRE AT BYCULLA.

AT nearly midnight a bright blaze of a fire broke out at Byculla near the St. Mary's Institution. At a distance it had quite an alarming appearance, and there was soon a good crowd of people at the place—some expecting to see the fire in the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s store. But it wasnt: fortunately it was only a collection of huts that had taken fire in the absence of all the denizens at a party. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Edgington, a body of police, and several fire-engines were on the ground at once, but as the water supply was at a distance and there was no fear of adjacent property the fire was allowed to do its worst, and it was soon extinguished.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—*Feb. 7th*, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

11 A.M.—Anthem, "I will arise." Litany, Communion Service, and Sermon. Hymns 135 and 206.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 142 (Part 1st), and 70.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Litany, Communion, Sermon. Hymns 20 and 175.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer, Sermon. Hymns 12 and 200. Hymn "Pilgrims of the night." Collection for Choir Fund. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop will preach.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 206 (Thee we adore, O hidden Saviour, Thee,) and 247 (O Sion, open wide thy gates).

11 A.M.—Matins, with Sermon. Hymns 164 (We love the place, O God,) and 247.

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 177 (Jesu, grant me this, I pray,) 181 (Soldiers of Christ, arise), and Dr. Faber's "O paradise."

IN THE HARBOUR.

On board the ship *Talisman*, above the Middle Ground, Morning Prayers and Sermon, and Holy Communion, at 11 A.M., by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S NEW PREMISES.

WE should have mentioned before this, the fine new shop which Treacher and Company have opened in the building they have erected on the Esplanade, opposite their old and well known premises. The shop has been open now for a fortnight, and has been an object of general admiration. It is in fact unique in Bombay at the present time, and is just such a place as one would expect to see in the finest parts of Oxford Street or Regent Street. The premises are admirably lighted and ventilated, and so spacious as to admit of a complete separation of the different departments of the business. The internal arrangements, also, are tasteful and complete, and reflect credit on those who manage the affairs of the Company. We are glad to notice this instance of enterprise on the part of a Company of such long standing in Bombay; and it is gratifying to think that the shareholders are not at all likely to be losers by the opening of the new building. For the old premises the Company paid a rental of Rs. 1,500 per month, while in the new building they will not only stand rent free but will have two spacious floors to let, which, in such a situation, might be expected even in these present times to bring from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,800 per month, with the certain prospect of an enhancement as the state of things goes on improving. Thus on the Company's entire capital of ten lakhs there will be effected a saving of about 1¾ per cent.; and there will, besides, be a clear profit of at least an equivalent amount. The building is not yet finished but is rapidly approaching completion. It is the first that has been opened, of those for which sites were taken on the Esplanade in the time of the Share Mania; and the fact that Treacher and Company have carried out their project speaks of itself for the soundness and good management of the concern. We are sure "Treacher Company" will long rank among the institutions of Western India.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE C[illegible]OUNCIL.

A MEET[illegible]he B[illegible] Bombay Legislative Council was held in [illegible] the Durbar Room, Town Hall, yesterday afternoon—His Excellency the Governor presiding. Several documents having been laid on the table, a bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Bayley, Advocate General, to empower the Commission appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances and causes of the recent fatal accident at the Bhore Ghaut Incline on the G. I. P. Railway, and to report on the measures to be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line. The bill was read a first, second, and third time, and passed, with some alterations. A bill to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds, was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Ellis and read a first time. The bill for taxing professions and trades in the city of Bombay having also been read a first time, the bill for the levy of town duties came on for consideration in detail. The new sections proposed by Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy in place of the original first section were adopted with slight alterations; the other clauses were all passed in a slightly amended form, except sections 8 and 9 of the bill as at first printed, the former of which proposed to give power to the Justices to borrow on security of town duties for permanent works, and the latter of which proposed that certain sections of the Municipal Act of 1865 should be made applicable to the measure. These two sections were struck out entirely. The consideration of the schedule attached to the bill was postponed till the first meeting after the 15th inst., so that the Council might know how much the Certificate Tax Bill will be likely to yield, and thus be able to judge what the municipal deficiency for the present year will amount to. The bill to empower the Municipality to raise a loan for temporary purposes then came on for second reading; and in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of the Council on the bill, the amount which the Municipality is to be empowered to borrow was set down as 15 lakhs instead of the 8 lakhs which when the bill was drafted was considered would be sufficient. Several minor amendments having been made, the bill was read a second time. The Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield having obtained leave to extend the time for presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill, the Council adjourned shortly after five o'clock till Monday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ICE SUPPLY AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public will notice to their regret and surprise that the Government ice supply is exhausted, as from an advertisement which appears in the papers Tudor and Co. have raised the price of their ice in consequence no doubt of the failure in the other quarter. Now, may I enquire, when will this state of things end? I have a large establishment which consumes about Rs. 10 worth of ice per day, and therefore have cause to grumble, especially as being a customer of the Government Ice Depot I am obliged now to fall back upon Tudor and Co., at whose mercy I am left for my supplies.—Yours, &c.,

5th February. HARDSHIP.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE following cases were disposed of to-day before a common jury:—

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Dhurmchund Bhugwanjee, Goolabdass Ragowdass, and Laljee Dewjee were charged with having, on the 23rd December, committed housebreaking and stolen some gold ornaments belonging to Jeevee, woman.

The first two prisoners pleaded guilty, but No. 3 denied the charge. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee for the defence. All three were found guilty, and Laljee was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, whilst the others received each a sentence of two years' imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Khutao Mooljee, charged with theft from the house of Jadowjee Madowjee, was acquitted.

THEFT.—Emam Hajee Khan was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for stealing a gold ornament from the person of a boy.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Yacoob Rustom was charged with attempting to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

It seemed that whilst on the voyage from Aden to Bombay, in the P. & O. Co.'s *Golconda*, prisoner had assaulted a fellow seaman and cut him on the neck with a pair of scissors.

He was convicted of causing grievous hurt, and sentenced to imprisonment for three years.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Olden and eight other seamen of the British ship *City of Bombay* were charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for three weeks each.—James Parish, Richard Moore, and George Taylor, seamen of the ship *Romulus*, were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment each for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Hassan Woolee, a Kalassee, was charged with stealing one embroidered cap belonging to Curreembhoy Khanbhoy. Last night about 11 o'clock the complainant was going along the Falkland road with his child under his arms. Prisoner took the cap off the child's head and then ran off. The complainant raised an alarm and the prisoner was arrested by the police. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

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CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon. There was a pretty good attendance, and the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese occupied the chair.

The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead read an abstract of the annual report of the corresponding committee, in which they commenced by stating that the good and able president of the local Society, Bishop Harding, had been obliged to resign the See, but that it was wished he might be long spared to the Church at home where his sympathies on behalf of the missions would long continue to be exerted; and the committee announced with pleasure that his successor, the present Bishop, had consented to take his seat as the president of the corresponding committee, and they hoped he might be spared to see the Church much enlarged among the natives of the Bombay diocese. The committee then stated the changes which had occurred among the missionaries, two of whom had been obliged to leave for Europe on account of failing health, and one had died during the past year. As to native agency, they stated that within the past year it had been considerably increased, and so far as numbers and fees were regarded, there had been a great increase in the three Anglo-Vernacular schools—the Money Institution, Bombay, the Kurrachee and the Hydrabad Mission Schools. But there was a very general impression amongst the missionaries in charge, that these institutions were not what they should be in a missionary point of view, for the great aim of the pupil was to pass the Government examination and to gain a certificate, the lessons in scripture being regarded as rather intrusive, the boys trying to form them into grammar lessons. The committee, nevertheless, stated that they recognised in the educational movement a great pioneer of missionary effort, and as far as regarded mission schools they had good hopes for the future. Vernacular schools were to be found in all the stations, there being six in the Island of Bombay alone, with 278 boys and 23 girls, whilst there were 2,024 pupils within the diocese. The report gave details as to the several congregations throughout the diocese, and noticed the opening, at the beginning of 1866, of the new Mission Church, for Native and English service in Bombay. The Native Christians, it was stated, expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at so beautiful an edifice being erected for them, as well as for Europeans. Many gifts had been made to the church—the communion plate was presented some years ago by Mr. Lankester; the font by Mr. James Parker, at a cost of Rs. 100; the whole of the chancel by Mr. Emerson, the architect; special contributions had been voluntarily given; the harmonium and the clock had been subscribed for separately; and the west end window was to be filled with stained glass by three gentlemen. The committee expressed the hope that the Church would be the means of bringing many residents in the Girgaum district under the influence of Gospel truth, and that many educated natives would attend the services. In conclusion they thanked their many friends for the very liberal support given by them during the year—the subscriptions having amounted to Rs. 8,922 for the Church building fund, Rs. 3,723 for the general fund, and nearly Rs. 2,000 for the orphanage debt.

The Rev. R. Clarke, from Umritzur, moved—"That the report, of which an abstract has been read, be adopted and published under the direction of the corresponding committee," and in doing so the rev. gentleman gave an interesting account of mission work in the Punjab.

The Rev. T. W. Knott, who has newly arrived in India in order to establish a College at Lahore, seconded the adoption of the report in an able speech.

The Bishop then said—Before putting the resolution to the meeting, I may be permitted to say a few words—though as you may not have another opportunity of hearing the Rev. Mr. French I will not shorten anything he may have to say by taking up your time myself. I cannot pretend at this very early stage of acquaintance with this country to make any remarks of a practical character with regard to the manner in which Church Missions should be undertaken in this great land; but I would just like to express my own very deep interest in the work which is being carried on by this Society, and by the Church of England generally, and to say that I trust God will give me grace and energy to further in every possible manner the great work of missions. (Applause.) My own peculiar position, as the bishop of what may be called in some sense a kind of established church in this land, brings me into the closest contact with those who are the chaplains of the establishment of the Church of England here; but at the same time I wish very distinctly to say, I regard that as only one department of my work, and that I consider I am as much bound by my duty to the Christian C[illegible] all my energies not occupied by that [illegible] to the very great and all important work [illegible]. (Applause.) I look upon the position of the English Church in this country as ordained providentially by God for the great work of extending our Lord's Kingdom here. God at different times has called on great nations to do some great work for His Kingdom, and I think we cannot read the signs of the times, or the history of the past, without seeing that He has called the English nation in these modern days to what is, perhaps, the greatest of all works that has been done in the world. In early times Europe was converted,—the Gospel spread through what may be called chiefly the boundaries of the Roman Empire. After that there was a great reaction in the Mahomedan countries; the Church slumbered and slept to a great extent; and in these modern times—within the last 300 years, and especially within a more near period—God seems to be rousing us and calling us to go forth and deal with the great work of converting Asia;—and as the conversion of Asia seems to be the special work of the Church in these modern days, so God seems to call specially on the English nation to do that work. (Applause.) Looking to myself, therefore, as in some manner the representative of the English nation here, being connected with the Church of England, I certainly regard it as a most important portion of my undertaking to further missions in every way I can; and I hope and pray God will give me both grace to undertake such a work and wisdom to direct in so far as I can the work of others; and I ask that all who are interested in missions will help me with the continuous prayer that I may have grace, strength, and wisdom to do what God may call on me to perform. (Applause.) Such being the general view I should wish to take of my own position, I would now just say a few words as to what seems to me to be of very great importance in this particular city in which I am established. Whether we look at the activity of its people in the way of trade and commerce, or whether we look at the vastness of its population, or to its comparative proximity to England, I think we must see that the importance of this city will daily become more and more apparent and more felt. And without losing ourselves in generalities, still we may all feel that we do belong to a very great community; and I trust that every one of us will look upon himself as not only called upon to do something in the way of sending others to the work, but as able,—by his own personal example and the manner in which he deals with the people around him—each to contribute his support to the Lord's Kingdom and the conversion of the people among whom our lot is cast. Everything we say and do must have its effect on those in the midst of whom we live; and if we set forth continually before them the spirit of the Christian religion—if we show forth its kindness, its gentleness, its belief in things unseen, and all that specially characterises the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—it is impossible but that an influence will go forth from us, the effect of which gradually and insensibly, but at last effectually, by God's grace, tell upon the people by whom we are surrounded. (Applause.) I would at the same time point out to you, that while there is a great deal which is hopeful in the present position of affairs, yet we must all be conscious of the many difficulties which beset the work of the Church here, still, all accounts coming from those best acquainted with the state of things in India, would lead us to believe that, whatever ancient customs and prejudices may do in the way of retaining the existing state of things, still that condition of affairs is being gradually undermined. All those who are best acquainted with the state of the native mind and the effect produced on it by English civilisation and education would lead us to suppose and be confident that a new state of things is coming, or has actually come, amongst us. Whether that state of things is to pass on to the Christian faith and the general acceptance of the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ remains to be proven; but we cannot doubt if we are faithful to our trust:—if we go forth in the full belief that our Lord Jesus Christ will fight on the side of those who maintain His cause:—if we act as if we knew that He can aid us and give us the heathen as our inheritance and the utmost parts of the earth as our possessions:—then I am sure that day by day we shall have greater reason to rejoice in the efforts of our labours, and may hope and believe that God will bless and prosper our works. Let me ask all of you to do that, which after all is the most efficient instrument in aiding this great work, and that is to make it the continual subject of your daily prayers that our Lord's Kingdom may be extended throughout the world, but especially in this country. Pray that He may send forth labourers into the vineyards;—pray that He may send forth servants endowed with such gifts and such graces, that they may be fitted for the very difficult task of dealing with the conversion of those who are becoming a more and more highly educated race;—pray that men may be induced to sacrifice themselves and to account it their chief privilege and joy to devote themselves, at whatever cost, to the service of Him who gave up Himself that all might be saved:—and if we are content to pray thus, although it may affect but little, yet He who is the hearer and the answerer of our prayers will lend a listening ear to our supplications, and in His own good time, and in His own good way, will bring forth those great results for which we must all hope and wish. (Applause.)

The motion was then put to the meeting and declared carried.

The Rev. T. V. French (who has returned to India after a stay in England) followed with a lengthy and able address on missionary work.

Dr. Joynt proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, in doing which he remarked that it must be gratifying to all that His Lordship had at once identified himself with mission work, and that he was sure every one must hope that the Bishop might be long spared to watch over the diocese. (Applause.)

The Bishop, in acknowledging this compliment, said that he had felt much in presiding over this meeting, and that he would be happy to give his attention to the works of the Missionary Society.

The meeting was then closed.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The following Bill (No. 2 of 1869) was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of Thursday, entitled, "A Bill to empower the Commission appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances and causes of a recent fatal accident at the Bhore Ghaut Incline, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and to report on the measures to be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line, to take evidence upon oath." It was passed at the meeting of the Council yesterday, with some alterations.

Whereas a passenger train coming down the Bhore Ghaut Incline of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the morning of the 26th January 1869, ran away, and, passing through the reversing station, went over the edge thereof, destroying several brakes and carriages attached to the said train, and causing loss of life and grievous injury to many passengers and others travelling in the same; And whereas Government have appointed a Commission for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the circumstances of the accident, and the causes which led to it, and of reporting on the measures which should be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line; And whereas it is expedient that the said Commission should have power to take evidence upon oath touching the matters to be inquired into under the said Commission, and for that purpose to make provision for the attendance of witnesses for their examination before such Commission: It is enacted as follows:—

I. The words "Commission" and "Commissioners" in this Act shall mean,

The Honourable L. H. Bayley, Advocate General, the President of the Commission;

A. F. Bellasis, Esq., Revenue and Police Commissioner, N. D.;

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, Consulting Engineer for Railways;

Captain Henry, Superintendent P. and O. Company;

A. W. Forde, Esq., C.E.; and

Captain Hancock, R.E., Secretary of the Commission, who were duly appointed by Government to form the said Commission, by Government Resolution, dated Bombay Castle, 29th January 1869, and shall include the members for the time being of such Commission present at any meeting of the same, and such other members (if any) of the said Commission as have been, or may be, appointed by Government to serve on such Commission.

II. The Commissioners may, by summons under the hand of Captain Hancock, R. E., the Secretary, or of the Secretary for the time being of the Commission, require the attendance before the Commissioners, at a time and place to be mentioned in such summons, of any person residing or being within the Presidency of Bombay, whose evidence is in their judgment material to any of the matters of the inquiry aforesaid, and may require him to bring and produce before them all such books, papers, letters, reports, plans, estimates, sections, drawings, and writings, and copies of any of the above, as they think necessary for arriving at the truth of the said matters. Every such person shall accordingly attend before the Commissioners, and shall produce such books, papers, letters, reports, plans, estimates, sections, drawings, and writings, and copies of any of the above as are required of him, and are in his possession or power, or under his control, or which may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be procured by him according to the tenor of the summons.

III. The Commissioners may administer an oath every person examined before them, touching the matters to be inquired into under the Commission; but it shall not be necessary for them to take evidence upon oath, unless they think fit so to do.

IV. If any person upon whom any such summons is served by the delivery thereof to him, or by the leaving thereof at his usual place of abode, fails without reasonable cause (to be allowed by the Commissioners) to appear before them at the time and place mentioned in the summons; Or refuses to be sworn, or does not make answer to such questions as are put to him touching the matters directed to be inquired into by the said Commission; Or refuses or fails without reasonable cause (to be allowed by the Commissioners) to produce and show to the Commissioners any such book, paper, letter, report, plan, estimate, section, drawing, writing, or copy of any of the above being in his possession or power, or under his control, or which in the opinion of the Commissioners might have been procured by him, as to the Commissioners appear necessary for arriving at the truth of the matters to be inquired into by them, or makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true: The President for the time of the said Commission shall have the power by warrant under his hand to direct that such person be apprehended and committed to and detained in close custody in a place and for a time specified in the warrant until he shall comply to the satisfaction of the Commissioners with such requisitions as have been made on him touching his examination. The warrant shall specify the person or persons by whom such apprehension, committal or detention shall be made.

V. Every witness required to attend and give evidence under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to a reasonable sum (to be allowed by the Commissioners) for his expenses for travelling to and from, and remaining at the place at which he is required to attend.

VI. In Sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the words "Judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act, and in the latter Section the words "public servant" shall be taken to include a Commissioner under this Act.

VII. No person shall be excused from answering any question put to him by the said Commissioners, or any of them, upon the ground of any privilege, nor on the ground that the answer to such question will tend to criminate such person.

VIII. The Commissioners shall hold the said inquiry at any city, town, or place within the Presidency of Bombay as the President of the Commission shall from time to time appoint.

IX. The said inquiry shall be conducted in public: Provided that if a majority of the Commissioners (including the Secretary) shall from time to time think fit any part of such inquiry may be conducted with closed doors.

X. No suit shall lie against the Commissioners or any of them or any other person for anything done in the execution of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is, as stated in the Preamble, to enable the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the cause of the recent fatal accident on the Bhore Ghaut Incline of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to take evidence on oath, and to secure the attendance of witnesses, and the production of such documents as the Commission may require.

LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY.

Bombay, 3rd February 1869.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS IN BOMBAY.

The following Bill (No. 3 of 1869) entitled "a Bill to provide for the periodical Inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the City of Bombay," has been prepared for the consideration of the local Legislative Council:—

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the inspection by competent inspectors of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto, in the city of Bombay, with a view to the security of persons and property, It is enacted as follows:—

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless where a contrary intention shall appear from the context, that is to say—

The word "Boiler" shall include any cylinder or vessel for generating steam under pressure.

The words "Prime Mover" shall include any steam engine, fly-wheel, first driving shaft, and pulley attached to any such engine.

The word "Owners" shall include any agent or hirer using any boiler or prime mover.

II. The Governor of Bombay in Council shall appoint inspectors for the purposes of this Act, who shall inspect all boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the city of Bombay in the manner hereinafter provided.

III. It shall not be lawful for the owner of any such boiler or prime mover as aforesaid to use the same in the said city unless a certificate shall have been duly granted in respect thereof in the manner hereinafter provided; and it shall not be lawful for such owner to continue to use such boiler or prime mover after the period for which such certificate shall have been granted.

IV. The owner of any such boiler or prime mover as aforesaid in respect whereof a certificate shall not be in force in manner hereinafter described shall, before using the same, give notice to an inspector appointed under this Act of his intention to use or continue to use the same. The inspector to whom such notice shall be given shall appoint a time between sunrise and sunset and within forty-eight hours after such notice, for the inspection of such boiler or prime mover, and at such time shall carefully examine such boiler or prime mover and every part thereof, and the owner or person in charge thereof shall afford to such inspector all reasonable facilities for such examination and all such information as may reasonably be required.

V. An inspector, making an inspection under this Act of any such boiler or prime mover as aforesaid, if he be satisfied that such boiler or prime mover is in good condition, shall, on payment by the owner or person in charge thereof, of such fees as shall be fixed in the rules hereinafter mentioned, give to the owner a certificate signed by him to that effect, in the form in the schedule to this Act annexed, and such certificates shall state the period for which such boiler or prime mover may be used, and shall cease to be in force on the expiration of such period.

VI. The Governor of Bombay in Council, or any person authorised by him in that behalf, may revoke any certificate granted under this Act, in any case in which he shall have reason to believe that such certificate has been fraudulently obtained or erroneously granted or has been granted without sufficient inspection, or in case he shall have reason to believe that the boiler or prime mover in respect whereof such certificate shall have been granted, since the granting such certificate has sustained injury or is not in good condition. On such revocation of a certificate, an inspector, not being the person who granted the revoked certificate, shall again examine the boiler or prime mover in respect whereof such revoked certificate was granted, in the manner prescribed in Section IV. of this Act, and if he shall be satisfied, that the same is in good condition, shall grant another certificate. Provided that no additional fee shall be paid unless there shall appear to have been reasonable ground for revoking the certificate.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council shall, from time to time, frame rules regulating the fees payable for certificates, and the duties of inspectors appointed under this Act; such rules shall not have effect until they shall have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for a period of six weeks, and shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

VIII. The owner of any such boiler or prime mover as aforesaid who shall have obtained a certificate for the same shall at all reasonable times, during the period for which the same may be in force, be bound to produce such certificate when called upon to do so by any Magistrate having jurisdiction within the city of Bombay, or by any person authorised in writing by such Magistrate to demand its production.

IX. The owner of any such boiler or prime mover as aforesaid who shall use the same in the said city without a certificate duly obtained and in force in respect thereof under this Act, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees; and to continue to use the same after such fine shall have been imposed shall be held to be a separate offence, and shall be punished in like manner. No proceeding shall be taken to enforce this penalty before such day after this Act shall have come into operation as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall fix by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

X. This Act shall not apply to any locomotive engine used upon any railway in the city of Bombay, or to any steam vessel in the port of Bombay.

XI. All penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed by Act XIII. of 1856 (for regulating the police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) and Act XLVIII. of 1860, (*to amend Act XIII. of 1856*,) or any other Act for regulating the police of the city of Bombay in force for the time being. All penalties to be levied under this Act shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor of Bombay in Council from time to time shall direct.

XII. No charge shall be brought against any person for the recovery of any penalty under this Act except within six months after the commission of the offence, nor shall such charge be brought without the authority of an inspector appointed under this Act.

XIII. This Act shall come into operation on such day as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall fix by Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Two boiler explosions, causing the loss of three lives, have lately occurred in Bombay. On the Coroner's inquest it transpired that the first accident was owing to the inferior quality of the iron of which the boiler was made, and that the second accident was ascribable to a want of due caution in the supervision of the working of the boiler. The juries pointed out the necessity for the appointment of an inspector.

It is considered expedient for public security that a competent inspector should be apppointed, with legal authority to inspect steam boilers and prime movers in the city of Bombay.

A. H. CAMPBELL.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1869.

HINDOO FEMALE CELEBRITIES.

(Calcutta Review.)

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Draupadi holds the second rank amongst Hindoo female celebrities, and is the heroine of the second great national Epic of the Hindoos. Her father, Drupuda, was Raja of Panchala—the Kanouj of subsequent ages. The legend of Draupadi's Swayamvara, forms an interesting episode in the Mahabharat, of which a graphic narration has been given in the excellent history compiled from that poem by Mr. Wheeler. To win the hand of the loveliest princess of her age, there assembled in the city of Kampilya a large number of Rajas and Chieftains from different parts of India. But the hand of the damsel was pledged to the individual who should prove himself to be the most skillful archer of the day. The following is an account of a Hindoo Swayamvara in verse:—

"My mother bids me seek a spouse,
To whom to give my maiden vows;
Rajas and Thakoors, waiting near,
Abide my choice 'twixt hope and fear.

Within my heart a gem lies hid,
For him 'twill glow who lifts the lid;
Within my breast a fountain sleeps,
For him 'twill gush who opes its deeps.

Within my soul I feel a power,
To love through every changeful hour;
But none has waked that slumbering might,
Or kindled that still sleeping light.

A vision visits oft my dreams,
A bright and manly form it seems;
But when the expectant crowds draw near,
Will such a form mid them appear?

Then, who shall wear the nuptial wreath,
If none can wake affections breath!
No, rather let me still abide
A Maiden by my mother's side."*

The vow was fulfilled by Arjuna, one of the Pandava brothers, who pierced an arrow through the eyes of the golden fish that had been placed overhead beneath the canopy, by looking at its reflected image in a piece of water below. The Swayamvara of the Sita and the Swayamvara of Draupadi, belong to that ancient period of Hindoo history, when damsels were nominally permitted to choose their husbands for themselves from the crowd of candidates for their hands, but were actually given away as prizes to the most successful of archers and prize fighters in other words, their parents married them to men who had the highest skill, valour, and physical strength; just as in our age, parents marry their daughters to men who possess the highest wealth, rank and intelligence. But in the Swayamvaras of a later age, the fate of maidens did not depend upon vows and chance-shots; rather, they exercised their own free choice, and moved round a circle of young men, accompanied by a nurse, or a father, or a brother, to assist them in the delicate task. The hero who had entitled himself to the hand of Draupadi was a youth of handsome appearance round whose neck she gladly threw the garland to mark her choice. But she did not become the wife exclusively of the man who had fairly won her hand in public competition. In those early ages, polyandry was as much the disgrace of human society, either from a want of delicacy or penurious circumstances, as polygamy is now from a moral laxity and want of justice to the female sex. To this day does a trace of that abominable custom survive, in the hill-states of Bussahir and Koonawar, where "three or four or more brothers," says Fraser, "marry and cohabit with one woman, who is the wife of them all. They are unable to raise the requisite sum individually, and thus club their store and buy this one common spouse." According to the practice of that age, Draupadi became the joint wife of all the brothers. They carried her first to Hastinapoor, and then to Indraprasthe, where Yudishthira performed the great royal ceremony of the Rajshuye, and was inaugurated as an independent and sovereign Raja. Then followed the famous gambling match, in which Yudishthira lost his Raj, and was reduced, with all his brothers, to the condition of a slave. Finally, he staked Draupadi upon the throw of the dice, and lost her too in the game. It greatly shocked the feelings of that amiable princess to hear that she had been gambled away and won by the enemy. Notwithstanding her protest against unfair play and the illegal procedure of her husband, she was dragged by the hair from her lodgings to the gambling pavilion, and was subjected to many affronts. The scene became most sensational, and swords would have been drawn on both sides, had not Dritarashtra made his appearance at the critical moment, and, interposing his paramount influence, quieted the tumult, mollified Draupadi with many soothing words, and given permission to the Pandavas to depart for their own city. To stake one's wife in a game, certainly points to a low stage of civilization, and little regard for woman. But European traditions of gambling, are by no means free from scandals of a similar character, although they were invariably regarded as secret. There is a horrible story of a gambler playing away his wife, in Mr. Ainsworth's romance of "Old St. Paul's," which is, apparently, based upon some tradition of the seventeenth century.

There was again a final game, which doomed the Pandavas to a second exile in which they were accompanied by their wife Draupadi. On one occasion, she had been left alone in the retreat, whilst the Pandavas had gone out to bag game. Jayadratha, Raja of Sindh and brother-in-law to Duryodhana, taking advantage of the opportunity, came to the place in the disguise of a friend, and seizing Draupadi and lifting her up into his chariot, drove the car towards his kingdom. The shrieks of the princess rent the air. The Pandavas became apprized of her calamity. They started in hot pursuit of the enemy, and, having overtaken him, rescued Draupadi, and made Jayadratha a prisoner. He had infringed the law of the Kshatriyas, by carrying off a woman without first vanquishing her husband, and had forfeited his life for the offence. But he was married to the cousin-sister of the Pandavas, the consideration of whose widowhood made them hesitate to inflict upon him the punishment of death. Though Jayadratha's life was spared, he was not let off without being subjected to many kicks and cuffs and other ignominious treatment. This was followed in a few years by the breaking out of the famous war for the sovereignty of the Raj of Bharata, in which the Pandavas out-fought the Kauravas on the plains of Kurukshetra, which is identified with Panipat, and where many a time the fate of India has been decided. From the field of battle the victorious Pandavas marched in procession to the city of Hastinapoor. There, their triumph was closed by the installation of Yudishthira in the Raj of his ancestors. So far from Hindoo ladies having been held in contempt and treated as slaves, we see Draupadi associated with Yudishthira in the solemn rites of inauguration. They sat together upon a seat spread before the sacrifical fire, and the purifying articles were brought up by Krishna and Dritarastra and the four brothers of Yudishtra and poured by them over the heads of Yudishthira and Draupadi. In like manner, they also brought up the pots of sacred water, and poured the contents over the heads of the new Raja and his wife. Again, in the performance of the Aswamedha, "Raja Yudishthira and Draupadi bathed themselves; and the space of ground required for the sacrifice was duly measured out, and a golden plough was brought, and two bullocks were harnessed to the plough. Then Raja Yudishthira rose up, and with his own hand drove the bullocks and ploughed that space; and Draupadi followed the Raja, and carried a parcel of all the different grains that grew in the Raj, and scattered the grain as fast as the Raja ploughed." It needs to be pointed out to those who believed in the seclusion of the ancient Hindoo females, that both on the occasion of the installation and of the Aswamedha, the ladies came to the open assembly to witness the ceremonies. Kunti observed the inauguration of her son from a throne of ivory, with Nakula and Sahadeva on each side of her. Gandhari sat near Dritorashtra upon a rich carpet. In the Aswamedha, thrones had been arranged for the various Rajas and Chieftains, on which they sat with their ladies. There were Brahmins who sat along with their wives, and the latter joined with their husbands in offering up prayers in behalf of the Raja. It was customary in that ceremony, "that sixty-four of the principal Rajas and Rishis in the assembly, should go with their wives to the bank of the Ganges; and that both they and their wives should each fill a pitcher with the Ganges water, and bring it to the place of sacrifice. And Krishna and Arjuna and Bhima, with a great party of Rajas and Rishis, each one accompanied by his wife, proceeded to the bank of the Ganges, all with pitchers on their heads; and along with them went a company of musicians with drums and trumpets, and other musical instruments, and many dancing-girls likewise danced before them. And, when those who had gone to the bank of the Ganges for water, had filled all their pitchers, they took the pitchers on their heads, and returned to the place of sacrifice, preceded by the musicians, and the singers, and the dancing-girls."*

The Mahabharat does not record any more striking incidents in the life of Draupadi. It closes with the account of Yudishthira's abdication of the throne, and his leaving the Raj of Hastinapoor to Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna, and the Raj of Indraprasthe to Yuyutsu, the only surviving son of Dritarashtra. He then proceeded to the Himalayas, accompanied by his brethren and Draupadi, where they all perished among the snows.

The story of *Uttara*, the daughter of the Raja of Virata, or Matsya, in modern Guzerat, contains proofs of a refinement and civilization that most probably belonged to a later period of Hindoo history. There are features in that history which demand consideration, on account of the light they throw upon the question we have undertaken to establish. There is no one but must acknowledge that the fact of Arjuna's spending the thirteenth year of his excile incognito as an eunuch, and teaching music and dancing to the princess of Virat and other damsels, proves a state of things once existing in India, whether in the age of the Mahabharat or at a later period, when Hindoo Rajas brought up their daughters in a manner becoming their rank, and when eunuchs taught music and dancing to young damsels in the Hindoo zenanas. That Hindoo ladies in the olden time were also accustomed to indulge in occasional drink, may be inferred from the circumstance of the Rani of Virata having sent her waiting-maid for a cup of wine from the house of her brother, Kichaka. In like manner, the procession of beautiful damsels sent by Raja Virat to welcome the victorious Uttar, the brother of Uttara, indicates the reception which Hindoo ladies of old accorded to famous warriors and heroes. The *Virat-purva* of Mahabharat presents the vivid picture of, an India that has long passed away. It depicts the state of Hindoo households prior to the Moslem conquest, in which maidens were trained up in accomplishments and refinements that now distinguish the ladies of Europe.

The story of *Rukmini* possesses a historical significance and furnishes evidence of the Hindoo princesses of yore having been able to read and write, and carry on correspondence like modern European ladies. Rukmini was the daughter of Richamaka, Raja of Viderbha or modern Berar. She had been betrothed to Sisupala, Raja of Chedi, or the modern Rewah and Mundlah. But against this union Rukmini was prejudiced with all the obstinate unwillingness of a female mind. She had heard of the great comeliness and heroic adventurers of Krishna, and her heart had been filled with a secret passion for that prince. To save herself from the hands of the man whom she loathed, Rukmini made a romantic appeal to Krishna as her guardian angel, by privately addressing to him an impassioned letter representing her condition, and praying to him to come to her rescue from a lifelong wretchedness. Krishna set out upon the errand from Dwarka. In the meantime, the nuptial day had been fixed, and Rukmini had gone with all her companions and maidens to worship in the temple of the household goddess. There, according to appointment, Krishna arrived, and took her by the hand and carried her away in his chariot. Rukmini, the brother of the damsel, and Sisupala, to whom she had been bétrothed, followed in pursuit of Krishna, but he defeated them both, and brought away Rukmini, to the city of Dwarka, and made her his principal Rani. Rukmini bore a son to Krishna, who was called Pradyumna.

It is difficult to ascertain the age of *Prem Devi*, who sat on the throne of Delhi, and swayed her sceptre over a great portion of north-western India. Nothing more is known of her than her bare name, and her having been an empress. But this is enough to serve the purpose of contradicting the erroneous opinion, that the Hindoo woman was held in slavish dependence, and excluded from all kinds of inheritance, much more from royalty. Here is an instance in which a Hindoo lady exercised the powers of sovereignty. In three different epochs, have three women of three different nations, ruled over the destinies of India: the first was Prem Devi, the second, Sultana Rizia, and the third, Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

There is no Hindoo who has not heard of the names of *Nala* and *Damayanti*, and shed tears at the tale of their sad reverses and misfortunes, the rehearsal of which is the grand source of delight to all Hindoos, and of comfort to their princes in adversity. Feizi has made these names familiar to Mahomedans by his translation of the exquisite tale. To Europeans they have become familiar by means of Dr. Milman's and other translations. Judging from internal evidence, the episode of Nala and Damayanti seems to have been grafted on the original Mahabharat by a later compiler. In the opinion of Col. Tod, Nala, Raja of Nishida, flourished and founded that capital about the year 295 A. D. Damayanti was the daughter of Raja Bhima of Viderbha, in ancient Deccan. The princess was the loveliest and most accomplished of maidens, and chose at her Swayamvara, Raja Nala, the handsomest and most heroic of princes, for her husband. They formed a happy couple, living in great felicity for twelve years. Damayanti had two children, a boy, called Indrasen, and a daughter, named Indrasena. The story of the gambling match, in which Nala, like Yudishthira, lost his kingdom and all, seems to be a myth, introduced to mystify the real cause of his misfortunes. Probably, the treachery of his brother Pushkara, to whom, like Shakespeare's Prospero, he had entrusted the administration of the state, deprived him of his kingdom and power. To save her children from falling into the hands of the usurper, and to provide for their welfare, Damayanti sent them off, under the care of a trusty charioteer, to her father's court at Viderbha, and then followed her husband into exile. The utmost privations were now suffered by Nala and Damayanti as they journeyed on through lonely woods and jungles, and were wearied with toil, and faint with thirst and hunger. But, still they were a comfort to one another under their misfortunes. From this only means of solace left to them they were also cut off by a cruel fate. In a fit of that deep dejection in which a man is not conscious of what he does, Nala abandoned his wife and penetrated into the depths of the jungles, while she lay asleep in a hut wearied with her journey. On waking from her slumber and finding herself deserted by her husband, Damayanti began to cry aloud and went wailing through the forest, till she met a caravan of merchants with elephants and camels, proceeding to the city of Chedi. There she arrived famished and distressed, and broken down with sorrow. But the mother of the Raja of that city, happening to see her from the roof of the palace, sent her waiting-maids to bring the unhappy woman in; and hearing her tale, and pitying her condition, she bade Damayanti take up her abode in the palace, and remain as a friend with her daughter Sununda. In the meantime, Raja Bhima sent messengers to all quarters, in quest of his daughter Damayanti. She was discovered at Chedi, and carried to Viderbha, where her children much assuaged her grief. But ever and anon she sorrowed for Nala, and prevailed upon her father to make a search for that prince. Nala, after having abandoned his wife in the wilderness, had journeyed on to Ayoodhya, and was engaged there in the stables of Raja Ritupurna as a tamer of horses. He lived in the guise of a charioteer, and under the name of Vahuka. In a similar manner did Cheyte Sing, in the last century, take service in the army of Madajee Scindia, on his being dispossessed of his kingdom by Warren Hastings. The couriers searched everywhere, in crowded cities and quiet villages and lonely hermitages, but nowwhere could a trace of Nala be found. He was at last discovered at Ayoodhya, and was brought from thence to Niderbha, where he once more regained his beloved Damayanti and the children, from whom he had been so long separated. Finally, Nala recovered his Raj from his brother, and reigned with great reputation at Nishida. The present Jeypoor Rajas trace their descent to him.

The story of *Chandrahasa* and *Bikya* is, also the production of a later era of Sanscrit literature. It gives an account of a Hindoo female called Bikya, who was the daughter of the Minister of the Raja of Kutuwal, in South Deccan. Her father had a son whom he very much wished to see married to the only daughter of his master, the Raja, and succeed to the Raj. He, therefore, bore great enmity to Chandrahasa, who, it had been foretold by the astrologers, would become one day the ruler of his country, and was always plotting his destruction. Having failed in the diverse attempts, he at length despatched Chandrahasa upon a certain occasion, with a letter to his son, strongly urging the latter to remove his rival by means of poison. The unsuspecting Chandrahasa arrived at the suburbs of the city, and having become weary, he entered a beautiful garden where he tied his horse to a tree, and laying himself down in the shade, fell asleep. "Now it so happened, that this very pleasant garden belonged to the Minister, and that very morning, his daughter Bikya and the daughter of the Raja had come there with all their maids and companions to take their pleasure; and they all sported about in the garden, and did not fail to joke with each other about being married. Bikya remaining with her companions for a time, at length wandered away from them, until she came to a tank, on the bank of which she saw asleep, a young man with such a charming countenance, that her heart burned towards him. Presently she saw a letter half-falling from his bosom, and to her great surprise, she perceived that this letter was addressed to her own brother, and was in the hand-writing of her father. She drew the letter from the bosom of the young man, opened it, and read it through. And she had compassion upon him, and thought to alter the writing in the letter, and she read again the words:—'Chandrahasa is my enemy; give him poison.' Now the words signifying 'enemy' was such, that by taking away a single letter she could turn it into a word signifying 'friend;' and she did so. And the word signifying poison was *bika*; and seeing that the young man was very handsome, she altered the word *bika* into her own name of Bikya; and she re-sealed the letter with a copy of her father's seal, and placed it back in the bosom of the young man." Chandrahasa rose from his sleep, and going to the Minister's house delivered the letter to his son, who read it with great surprise. But the orders were positive, and to be executed without delay, so that Chandrahasa and Bikya became husband and wife by sunset that same evening. Perhaps European etiquette and taste may condemn Bikya as having been guilty of espionage and indelicacy; but still her proceedings are not altogether unfeminine, nor unprecedented in the history of the female sex. The most salient point for consideration in the story of Bikya, is the letter which a young lady could not only read, but was able to alter with her own hand,—circumstances which plainly indicate the education of the ancient Hindoo females.

The next character is *Biddyatoma*, the wife of the celebrated Indian poet Kalidasa. From an inscription on a temple at Boodh Gya, the date of Amar Sinha, the author of the *Amarkosh*, has been found to correspond with the year 500 A. D.; and as Kalidasa was contemporary with that Hindoo lexicographer, the age of Biddyatoma must be referred to the same period. There is nothing on record about Biddyatoma in any Hindoo book. Though associated with a great name, little more is known of her than what is current in a tradition which states her to have been the daughter of a Brahmin Rajah, called Sharodanundana, who had brought her up in all the learning and refinements of that age. To the endowment of beauty—the natural dowry of her sex—she added rank, wealth and knowledge, that made her the ornament of her sex and country. Proud of her attractions and accomplishments, she resolved to offer her hand to the man who would surpass her in learning and scholastic disputation. This points to the more refined Swayamvaras of later Hindooism, in which the physical qualifications of a man had ceased to be preferred to his intellectual qualifications, and in which damsels did not wed themselves like Sita or Draupadi to heroes and warriors, but to scholars and accomplished men. The hope of fulfilling Biddyatoma's vow allured many a Pundit to the court of Sharodanundana. But none proved himself qualified to obtain possession of her hand. Frustrated in their expectations, the humbled Pundits felt their mortification heightened the more by the reflection that they had been beaten by a girl of youthful years. Under the stings of shame and disappointment, they united in a plan to revenge themselves upon the princess: it was to inveigle her into marriage with a simpleton,—a measure best calculated to afford them satisfaction, as well as to hurt the arrogance of the princess. In search of a man to answer their purpose, they happened to find Kaildasa sitting upon a tree, and cutting the very branch on which he sat. The man who was thus unconsciously employed in the work of his own destruction, was pitched upon as the fittest person to accomplish their object. Kalidasa was advised to come down from the tree, and to assume the character of a *mouna*, or silent philosopher, who should answer only by means of signs and symbols. There was a time when India abounded with such a taciturn Yogees and Sunnyasees. Glad at the prospect of getting a wife, Kalidasa promised to play the part taught him. The Pundits then divided themselves into two parties—one composed of the elders, and the other of the juniors. The elder sages went before, and took their seats at the court of Sharodanundana. The younger party followed after a short interval, with Kalidasa at their head; and the Brahmins, who had preceded, all rose from their seats to welcome his arrival. They offered him the most prominent seat in the assembly, and honoured him with professions of deep respect. The most select epithets of praise were lavished to extol his merits, and every man present affected a great reverence for his character. He was introduced to Byddyatoma as their great preceptor, who had secluded himself from the world to pursue his studies in solitude, who had taken a vow of taciturnity, and who answered to all questions by means of signs and symbols. To try the depth of her new suitor's learning, Biddyatoma held out one of her fingers towards him, by which she implied that the world was created by one First Cause. The illiterate Kalidasa construed this into a threat to put out one of his eyes, and in answer extended two of his fingers, meaning thereby that he would return the compliment by inflicting on the princess complete blindness. The whole assembly of the Pundits burst, on this, into loud acclamations. They remarked that the reply of Kalidasa was a most decisive proof of his superiority over Biddyatoma. The princess, by stretching out one of her fingers, gave but an imperfect account of the creation by attributing it to one First Cause; whereas their learned preceptor was right in signifying it to be the result of the joint operation of *Prakriti* or nature, and *Purush* or the Supreme Spirit borne down by the unanimous opinion of the Pundits, the bewildered Biddyatoma was obliged to acknowledge her error, and confess herself to be beaten; and agreeably to the condition of her vow, she accepted Kalidasa for her husband. Such is the puerile story of the manner in which the unlettered Kalidasa became the husband of Biddyatoma by a dodge of the Brahmins. It is scarcely to be believed that a clever woman, who was prepared to contend for the palm of victory with the wits and literati of her age, could have been so easily over-reached and victimized by a deception. There is, however, a basis of truth in the tradition, which has been repeated from age to age; and we doubt not that Biddyatoma was a learned female, who chose Kalidasa for her husband, very probably from an admiration of that genius which has enriched the Sancrit literature with dramas and poems of uncommon merit. . . . .

We have now brought our sketch of Hindoo female celebrities down to the borders of legitimate history. We reserve, for a future paper, our account of the women that belong to times nearer our own.

THE PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.*

(Spectator, January 2.)

A book of travels thirty years behind time has many chances against its finding a large circle of readers. In these days it would hardly be possible to name any part of the world in which one decade, not to speak of three, does not produce as many new records of travel as will largely supersede the old. The countries which were the scene of General Chesney's explorations are far from being an exception to the rule. They have been surveyed by travellers and antiquarians, botanists and geologists, time and again; almost every route of General Chesney and his colleagues has been revisited, while the country has been traversed in numerous other directions, and various consular reports bring down to the latest date the political and commercial statistics of the region. In these circumstances General Chesney produces the personal narrative of his famous expedition at no little disadvantage, although intrinsically, if published at the time, hardly any work would have been more entitled to be the traveller's book of the season. As the record of an expedition on an unusually large scale, having an important bearing on the present interests of the Empire, and carried on through a wide country full of historical interest but then little explored, it must have been received with *éclat*, and continued for long years a standard book of travels. Now the cream has long since been taken off it, not merely by subsequent explorations, but by the gradual leakage of facts as to the personal narrative itself. Yet in spite of every disadvantage, it is a book amongst many. It is not an ephemeral book of travels, but a historical piece of permanent interest, marking one of the most important stages in the industrial reconquest of the East by the West. The problem it treats of again, the use of the Euphrates river or valley as the road to India, is still unsolved, so that the subject is full of *present* interest.

The personal narrative begins in 1829. The principal expedition was preceded by a survey which General Chesney accomplished with but little assistance, and the results of which were the basis of the Parliamentary vote for the larger expedition. The object was to take advantage of the new agency of steam, to reopen the old routes to India by Egypt and the Red Sea, and by Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf. General Chesney says little here of his Egyptian exploration, though it paved the way for the existing overland route; but he insists very properly now, when the event is apparently confirming his expectations, on the clearness of his perception at the time of the practicability of a canal between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The outline of his Euphrates' explorations is given at more length, and is exceedingly interesting, supplying almost a full enough account of the river for popular apprehension. He first traversed, not without some perilous adventures among the Arabs, a large part of Palestine and Syria, visiting Jerusalem, the Jordan, the Dead Sea, the Lebanon, Beirut, Tripoli, Damascus, Baalbek, and other towns and places; and afterwards proceeded eastward by the Haouran and Decapolis towards the Euphrates. Finally, in December, 1830, he commenced a journey from Damascus across the Arabian desert to the river which he touched at El Werdi—a place afterwards memorable in the story of the expedition for a tremendous hurricane, in which the smaller of the two steamers engaged was lost, and also remarkable in history for the loss of 1,100 vessels belonging to the great expedition of the Emperor Julian to Babylonia. Antiquarian recollections like this last are of frequent recurrence in the volume; the author writes with a feeling that he was rediscovering a region, and this has quite a different charm from anything which can be found in the record of travels through regions hitherto unknown to the civilized world. Arrived at Anna, 830 miles from the mouth of the river, he made arrangements to float down by means of a raft supported on inflated skins. Many of our readers will have read descriptions of such craft, but many will not, and General Chesney's vessel is historical:—

"Its base was a rectangular platform of 14½ feet long by 13½ feet wide, with a sort of well, or inlet, left open at the after extremity of the structure, which was rendered substantial by successive layers of branches, crossed at right angles to each other, till they were about 18 inches or two feet thick, which gave it sufficient stability. Rough planks were laid above the interlaced branches to support a platform, on which a kind of fireplace was fitted up within an enclosure of wet clay (for security from fire); and 40 inflated sheepskins were placed beneath the raft to give it the requisite buoyancy when floated."

The mode of navigation is thus described:—

"An Arab, named Getgood, had been selected by the Sheikh, for his fidelity as well as for his knowledge of the river, to accompany me. Two other Arabs were to guide the raft by keeping it in midstream each carrying for this purpose a rude oar with a kind of fan or blade at the extremity, made of the wood of the date tree. These individuals sat on each side of the well, or opening in the after part of the raft, with their feet in the water, so as to be quite ready to blow out any of the skins from which the air might have escaped. Halil (the dragoman) and his slave-boy completed our party. A pocket compass gave the bearing of the principal points and a rough sketch was to be made as we followed the stream. But as any attempt to sound would have been sure to arouse suspicion which might have proved fatal to success, the very important object of the depth of the river was obtained approximately by letting down a ten-feet pole through the well of the raft, which, being forced upwards in case of touching the bottom, or meeting any obstruction, gave me the means of ascertaining the depth of water without attracting the observation that must have resulted from any attempt to make regular soundings."

In this way General Chesney floated down the ancient river, passing a constant succession of water-mills, aqueducts, and hamlets, and between well wooded banks and long islands of various dimensions, a picturesque and lively scene, resembling but excelling the scenery on the Nile, which he had also seen. At Hit the raft was exchanged for another peculiar craft, one of the pitch boats constructed by the self-taught shipwrights of that place, with no other materials than an axe and a saw, ladle, for pouring out the melted pitch, and a roller for smoothing it, and without docks, basins, or slips of any kind. The journey downwards was broken at Felujah, 87 miles below Hit, that the author might visit Major Taylor, Consul at Bagdad, and receive information and assistance for his further passage. This effected, the voyage was resumed and continued to Bushire with little adventure or difficulty. After an exploration of the Persian river Karun, which became so well known in the Persian war of 1857, the author returned to the Mediterranean by Tabriz, Erzeroum, and Trebizone, taking in between the latter place and Aleppo a survey of the country at the head of the Euphrates, and between it and the Mediterranean. His final work was to survey the bays of Antioch and Scanderoon, from which, by way of Aleppo, lay the most available route between the Mediterranean and the river.

Returning to England in 1832, General Chesney submitted a report of his protracted survey to Parliament. He succeeded in interesting King William IV. in the results; and to that monarch's personal influence the initiation of the great expedition was largely due. In 1833 again the Eastern question was in one of its crises, consequent on the Russo-Turkish war which ended in the peace of Adrianople; and the immediate apprehensions of Russian aggression stimulated public feeling on the question of speedy communication with India. It was not till 1834, however, that the House of Commons, after inquiring by a Select Committee, before which General Chesney was examined, voted £20,000 for his desired expedition by means of steamers to be carried in pieces overland from the Mediterranean, and put together on the upper course of the Euphrates. The reason for going down instead of up the river was the expediency of not alarming the Arabs with the notion of an invasion of the country, which they would have got by the arrival of the steamers from the sea. The determination was undoubtedly sound, and at least added to the romance of the adventure, not only the task of putting steamers and their machinery in pieces being then novel, but the construction of the steamers themselves. The steamers, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, were designed and built by Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool; but General Chesney had the principal share in their design, and was mainly if not wholly responsible for the idea of transporting them overland. As the larger one was 108 feet long and 19 feet beam, the smaller one 68 feet long and 15 feet beam, and the distance they had to be carried under considerable difficulties of obtaining transport was 137 miles, it is impossible not to wonder even now at the happy audacity and spirit with which the work was undertaken. Even after the vote of the House of Commons the whole enterprise was at one moment in danger, partly in consequence of the opposition of the Porte, and partly through the desire of Lord Ellenborough to substitute Basrah instead of the coast of Syria as the point of departure. But every difficulty was at length got over, and General Chesney received his formal instructions from the Duke of Wellington in November 1834. Although only Captain, he obtained the rank of Colonel for this particular service. The object of the expedition was stated to be the establishment of a communication with India, and such was the intention at the time—not a mere exploration.

The expedition landed at the mouth of the Orontes in April, 1835. Difficulties, diplomatic and physical, at once assailed it. The authorities on the spot had no sufficient instructions from the Porte as to the co-operation to be given, and even threatened to resist the operations by force; but General Chesney persevered, trusting to the success of our agent with the Porte and with Mehemet Ali if a landing was actually made and the intention to persevere manifest. His calculation was sound, but he was nevertheless deprived of labourers and transport in the early stages; and these had to be extemporized, mainly with the help of the Arab chiefs on the Euphrates. But for the preliminary survey, the difficulties would have been enormously increased. The landing of the material for the steamers, especially the boilers, on a semi-barbarous coast was itself a hard task, but nothing to the work of transport. For days and weeks the members of the expedition were engaged in felling timber in the forests, constructing rough waggons and rollers, on which the heavy pieces might be moved, and in making a practicable road. No less than 840 camels, and 160 mules had likewise to be hired. Even with all these appliances, the transport very nearly broke down, the progress at the worst parts of the road being half a mile per diem. The waggons and sledges were continually breaking down and had to be repaired on the spot, one of the officers in charge on a certain occasion purchasing a native house for the sake of a large beam in it which there was no other means of procuring. Fever broke out while the work was progressing, and General Chesney himself was unconscious for some days. On September 26 the *Euphrates* was launched, but much time had still to be spent in getting the engines conveyed and fitted. The rains set in before the task was completed, and a great deal had actually to be done amid soft mud, which rendered the transport of heavy articles all but impossible. On December 9, exactly eight months after the landing at the Orontes, the last boiler was carried into Fort William, as the place of embarkation had been christened. The survey began in March following, before the Tigris was quite finished, and was soon completed between Bir and Beles, the nearest point to Aleppo, a distance of 101 miles. After some delay in painting, and repairing, and coaling, the two steamers proceeded from Beles in the beginning of May, 1836. The one incident which marks the expedition after this point is the wreck of the *Tigris* in a hurricane which sprung up almost without any warning and drove the vessel on a sandbank, the *Euphrates* very narrowly escaping the same fate. A good many lives were lost, and the spirits of all were damped, but the work none the less went on. The navigability of the river was clearly demonstrated as well as the navigability of the Tigris to Bagdad, but the actual use of the line in transporting mails was hardly begun. The steamers from Bombay did not fit, and accidents in passing up and down the river incidental to the commencement of so novel a route also caused delays. Finally, on the 14th of May, 1837, General Chesney left Basrah to return homewards, meeting with a good many adventures in carrying the mails. Shortly after, the expedition was broken up, and the establishment of communication with India was for the time abandoned. First to last, the expedition cost £32,000, and for this sum not only was a knowledge of the route obtained and a germ of communication established, but a very thorough survey of the whole region had been effected. General Chesney ought not perhaps to complain of the excessive difficulty of obtaining funds in a popular government, but it cannot be said that his expedition was not worth the money.

With the close of the expedition his adventures were not at an end. Manifold difficulties occurred in the publication of an account of his researches. General Chesney was detailed for service in China in 1843, soon after the printing of his first volume had been commenced, and naturally preferred service to staying at home and finishing his work on half-pay. Returning to London in 1849, he was robbed by a cabman who gave a false number at Paddington station and drove away with his portmanteau. The portmanteau, besides £870 in money, contained the MSS. of two volumes which he had brought for publication. After this, the first and second volumes were completed, but the expense was considerable, and as General Chesney could not get it advanced from the Government, the task was dropped before the plan in the prospectus was completed. Thus it happens that, in 1867, there remains so much to be told of an expedition completed so many years ago.

General Chesney informs us that he has prepared the present volume at the request of the Government, as if it were intended to reopen the question once more. Thus, notwithstanding delays and disappointments, General Chesney may live to see the scheme for which he has laboured so much carried out, especially as the changes which have occurred since 1837 are in his favour. The utmost praise is beyond question due to him as the persevering promoter of the enterprise, and by this new volume composed in his old age he lays the public under new obligations. It completes worthily the literary monument of the expedition, and we trust will excite anew that popular interest which will be needed to accelerate the establishment of the long-desired communication.

At Dieppe, in France, the following notice has been issued by the police:—"The bathing police are requested, when a lady is in danger of drowning, to seize her by the dress, and not by the hair, which oftentimes remains in their grasp. Newfoundland dogs will regulate themselves accordingly."

The Prince of Wales a Freemason.—The Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* reports that the Prince of Wales, during his stay in Stockholm on the 20th December, was admitted into Freemasonry, and passed through six degrees. His Royal Highness, on the following day, had some additional degrees conferred upon him, and was created a Knight of the Masonic Order of Charles XIII.

Mdlle. Schneider, the well-known actress, has brought an action for slander against MM. Savagnier and Schiller, the editor and printer of the *Veilleuse*. The offence consisted in the publication of fictitious memoirs of the plaintiff of a scandalous nature, and to which the letters forming the initials of her name were affixed as a signature. The accused were condemned to pay fines of 300 fr. and 100 fr. respectively, and the costs.

Did you ever hear of a dog with a wooden leg? I do not think I have until now. There is, or was a year or two ago, a stork in one of the aviaries of the Jardin des Plantes which used to stump about on a wooden leg nearly a foot long; but I never heard of one of the canine race with such an appendage until I read the following anecdote in the "Memorial de la Loire." Quite recently, a shepherd's dog, left in charge of a flock of sheep, and a little boy of three years old, were suddenly surprised by a large wolf. The dog did battle bravely, but by the time the shepherd came to the rescue he was laid prostrate by his ferocious assailant. The poor beast's life was at first despaired of, but his master, determined to save him if possible, had his leg amputated, and now "Tambour," with his three sound legs and a wooden one, is almost as active as ever, and trots his ten miles without grumbling.—*Paris Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.*

A USEFUL CHIGNON.

To walk into Paradise on a dangerous bridge a thicker than a hair and as sharp as the edge of a sword, is an acrobatic feat supposed to be reserved for devout Mussulmans after death; meanwhile humanity must be contented with the performances of M. Blondin, who crosses Niagara on a tight-rope, and with the graceful agility of Mademoiselle Rose Saqui on a similar "footing." Mademoiselle Saqui—the name is as gloriously associated with rope-dancing as those of Batty and Duckrow with the sports of the hippodrome—was "executing her vertiginous exercises" at the Alcazar at Mans—in other words, was playing with some daggers on the tight-rope—when, as the next interlude in the performance, burning torches were thrown to her. Duly catching these, she went on with her juggling, when a sudden cry rose of "Fire, fire!" from the audience. Tight-rope dancers either have, or ought to have, strong nerves. Mademoiselle Saqui swiftly passed her hands over her clothes, over her shoulders; could find no fire, yet still smelled it close to her; and still heard the cry below her, "You're burning. Fire, Fire!" Well—but *where*? The women who did not faint shrieked, and the men who did not shriek jabbered, until one mortal, cooler than his neighbours, exclaimed, "Your hair, mademoiselle; your hair!" Thus instructed, the courageous young lady speedily extinguished the conflagration, and had even the nerve to complete her performance, while the audience—as was to be expected—became "frenetic" in its applause. The story is so pretty that one hardly likes to make a rather obvious remark; the fact that the young lady was unconscious of danger may have been principally due to her knowledge that the hair was not her own. For once, a chignon has been useful.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE DECLINE OF THE TURF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—You have been good enough to admit two letters of mine on this subject to your columns, and, if you can find space for a third, I will promise to trespass no farther on the indulgence of your readers. My object in writing again is to define exactly what is my indictment against the present system of turf management, which I do not think that "Juvenis" has fully apprehended. My complaint is threefold. I assert, first, that there are too many two-year-old races—or, in other words, that owners are tempted by their natural desire to get quick returns, and to run their youngsters far too often. I assert, secondly, that the great frequency of all aged races over short distances, and the constant tendency in races of this description to increase unduly, is pregnant with evil to the morale of the turf, and is gradually destroying the stamina of the British race-horse. And I assert, thirdly, that the absence of any rich four-year-old prizes encourage owners to manage their race-horses as slaveholders in Cuba manage their slaves—that is to say, to use them up as rapidly as possible. I entirely agree with "Juvenis" that the speed of the British race-horse was never better than at present. But I maintain that, as regards stamina, or what our forefathers called "goodness," the race-horses of the last decade cannot compare with those of the era which produced Touchstone, Beeswing, Alice Hawthorn, Harkaway, St. Francis, Hyllus, Charles the Twelfth, Venison, Lanercost, and many more *ejusdem generis*, and produced them in abundance and without intermission. I freely admit that our two-year-olds are better than ever, nor do I think that any parallel to Lady Elizabeth's wonderful exploit, in beating the Cesarewitch winner when in receipt of only 9 pounds for the year between them, can be found in the "Racing Calendar." But in spite of "Juvenis's" enthusiastic admiration of Blue Gown, I do not think him a better horse than at least one dozen animals who won the Derby between 1825 and 1855; and I believe, further, that—although Blue Gown would probably have beaten any horse in England at even weights during the last Houghton Meeting—our three-year-olds generally are on the decline. And, lastly, when we come to four-year-olds, five-year-olds, six-year-olds, and aged horses, I maintain that, in spite of the enormous increase in the number of race-horses now in training, our fathers could have produced five good mature horses of the same class as Mandrake against every single horse of the same stamp that we can produce now. Such being the case, and inasmuch as speed is not so important an attribute in the thoroughbred as speed combined with stoutness, I fancy that, within the next thirty years, the turf, unless invigorated by some amelioration in the management of the race-horse, is destined to undergo a serious and rapid decline.

I admit, sir, that it requires some hardihood to breathe a word against the vitality of a pastime which can show such signs of progress and popularity as the last five volumes of the Racing Calendar indicate. Other national sports have, however, been just as popular and just as fashionable in England as the Turf is now; but the worm, gnawing at their root, was plainly discernible to the long-sighted, at the very moment when they seemed to be at their zenith. Bull-baiting and cock-fighting were as much patronised by the "young bloods" of one hundred years ago as Epsom and Newmarket are now; and it would have been deemed heresy in 1767 to prophesy the decline of either. Even so late as 1802 Mr. Windham—one of the most humane men that ever lived, who lost his life in performing an act of humanity not long after—lifted up his voice in favour of bull-baiting in the House of Commons, and got a bill for its prohibition defeated. At the commencement of this century the great Lord Byron consorted on terms of equality with Jackson, the pugilist; and the Prince Regent and his rollicking guests took much more interest in discussing whether Gully would beat Gregson in a twenty-four-foot ring than whether Lord Wellington would get the better of Soult and Marmont in the Peninsula. Bull-baiting, cock-fighting, prize-fighting, and steeplechasing have all run their course, and fallen; the principal cause for the decline of the two last having been the dishonesty which disgraced them. I am unable to resist the impression that the purity of the Turf has within the last fifteen years suffered manifest abatement. Of course I am not blind to the patent fact that the great increased and wide diffusion of our national wealth have caused much more money to be betted on race-courses than during the first half of the century. The temptations to fraud on the Turf are no less constantly on the increase than those which beset speculators on the Stock Exchange or in Mincing-lane—the cause of those temptations to fraud being the universal abundance of money. But, as I endeavoured to point out in my first letter, the Turf cannot maintain its present popularity unless, as an offset to its decreasing purity, it can be shown to conduce materially to the improvement of the thoroughbred. I have very little hope that any legislative enactment can avail to make the Turf purer. But I do think that, if the Jockey Club would bestir themselves, it is in their power to discourage the fashion of running two-year-olds to death, and to encourage the conservation of mature horses by offering a rich four-year-old prize. No better suggestion with a view to this last-named end has, I think, been offered than that which emanates from Mr. Goodwin, who advocates the utilisation of £1,000, which is now paid annually out of Her Majesty's privy purse, and uselessly distributed in Queen's Plates, and which Mr. Goodwin would have devoted to a prize, to be competed for at Newmarket, in one of the October meetings, by four-year-olds and upwards. It seems to me, also, that as the undeniable object of the Hampton Court breeding establishment is to promote the excellence of the English thoroughbred, it might be very desirable to retain in each year some half-dozen of the best yearlings, and to keep them unsold until they were two years old. And as these are the days for justice to Ireland, something might, I think, be attempted to rehabilitate the Irish turf, which lives upon the memories of the Harkaways, the Faugh-a-Ballaghs, and the Barons of the past, and has now no horses within two stone of the form with which the Curragh was familiar some five-and-twenty years ago.

In conclusion, sir, I must ask "Juvenis," of whose courtesy as an antagonist I am very sensible, to excuse me if I decline to admit that Blue Gown could have beaten Restitution at fifteen pounds in the Cesarewitch if Wells had ridden him out. In my judgment—and I watched the race very closely—Blue Gown could never have been nearer to the winner than a bad fourth. But nothing, as I am well aware, is more unprofitable than attempted comparisons of the merits of race-horses. The extraordinary reputations gained by Gladiateur and Blue Gown are due, in my estimation, to the fact that the three-year-olds and mature horses, with which both came into competition, were very bad. If "Juvenis" had seen Plenipotentiary stripped, when, upon the 17th of April, 1834, he first met Glencoe over the Rowley Mile, I am disposed to think that he would agree with me in believing, that if Blue Gown and Gladiateur had met Mr. Batson's magnificent chesnut on that memorable day, they would have encountered the same fate as Glencoe. Surmises of this kind, however, are incapable of being tested, and are, therefore, nothing but "old men's tales." But I trust that "Juvenis" will not regard as mere senile grumbling my assertion that the excessive two-year-old racing of the day is draining the Derby of its national interest. If he will be at the pains of taking down any sporting magazine of thirty or forty years ago, and of examining the winter betting on the approaching Derby, "Juvenis" will find that there were never less than twenty, and sometimes as many as forty horses, whose prices were quoted about Christmas day. But during the last ten years the winter's interest in the coming Derby centres generally in from two to six horses. The extraordinary, and, as I think, unnatural development of the two-year-old, seems to be impairing the three-year-old, and ruining the mature horse. But, putting aside the question of the management of the British race-horse, I feel satisfied that "Juvenis" will be of my opinion as to the desirability of abating the small betting of the day. I know no sadder sight than the little groups of listless, worthless men who hang about the Haymarket and Strand from February to November year after year, and who give their whole lives to petty betting. Dozens of these wasted lives are, I believe, wrecked by the facilities for daily gambling which the short handicaps now in vogue supply. No man who has watched the Turf so long as I have can be blind to the fact that the habits of its votaries are greatly swayed by fashion. If the Jockey Club would condescend to take some cognisance of the fact that two-year-old racing and short handicaps require at present to be diminished rather than increased, much advantage would result from their interference. There is little likelihood that the Turf Senate will ever again number among its members four men of such weight and experience as Lord Derby, General Peel, Admiral Rous, and Sir Joseph Hawley. If these four shall pass away without doing something to abate the evils of which I know that two of them are painfully conscious I fear that "Juvenis" will find, long before he has reached my age, that my prophecy, uttered in 1869, had far more truth in it than he at present imagines.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Jan. 3. SENEX.

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* Wheeler's History of India.

* The Adventure in the Punjab.

* *Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition carried on by Order of the British Government during the Years 1835, 1836, and 1837.* By General Francis Rawdon Chesney, Commander of the Expedition. London: Longman, Green and Co. 1868.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

TREATMENT OF SNAKE-BITE.

(Melbourne Argus.)

THE value of Professor Halford's discovery for the treatment of snake-bite is every day becoming more apparent. To the case of Mr. John Brown, station-master at Elsternwick, alluded to in last month's summary, and who has since completely recovered the effects of a bite inflicted by a large brown snake, there have been added many others. About a fortnight since a man named Philip Edmonds, employed at Carngam, received a bite in the leg from a snake said to be five feet in length. The wound was immediately scarified and sucked. Dr. O'Grady having been sent for, arrived soon afterwards, and proceeded to apply Professor Halford's remedy. The wound was allowed to bleed freely, being at the same time bathed with aq. ammonia. A vein in the right arm was then opened, and a mixture of ammonia and water—one drachm of the former, two and a half drachms of the latter—injected, while small draughts of ammoniacal brandy-and-water were administered at intervals of half an hour. The patient was also kept walking until from sheer fatigue he was incapable of further exertion. This treatment having been continued for four hours, the services of a galvanic battery were had recourse to, and a moderate current of electricity conveyed through the system. After two hours, symptoms of returning animation were apparent, and in a short time, the patient was able to walk about the room. A fit of stupor subsequently succeeded, but this passed off in a short time, and at its termination perfect consciousness ensued, and the man was so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger. This treatment was found equally efficacious in another and very singular case which occurred about a week ago. It was that of a young girl named Isabella Melrosa, residing at Smythesdale, who, while drawing water from a hole, had been bitten by a carpet snake on the extremity of the little finger of the right hand. Dr. Barnett was called in, and applied ammonia somewhat similarly to the method pursued as above stated. The case was of a serious character, owing no doubt to the tender age of the patient, but she was enabled to walk about the following day, the effects of the poison having been completely overcome. On the following day, the same girl was again bitten by a snake of the same species. Her mother at once acted as previously, by excising the wound, applying ammonia, and putting on a ligature. Dr. Barnett's services were called into requisition on this occasion also, and, despite the weakness of the patient, and the aggravated effects of the second bite, he was enabled to restore the girl to consciousness and strength after a short time. Nothing could demonstrate more satisfactorily the great importance of Professor Halford's mode of treatment than these cases cited above.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.

945 Camperdown, Nat[illegible]ss—W. Nicol & Co.
632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Law[illegible] & Co
862 Ambrose, Carv[illegible]—Stenhouse & Co.
1249 Arundel, Sym[illegible]
1282 Ardgowan, K[illegible]—W. Nicol & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1378 Atmosphere, Oram—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1155 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash. [c.l. Dec. 15
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Muncherjee. [c.l. Dec. 7
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—H. Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1011 Bramstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1267 British Consul, Garratt—W. Nicol & Co.
1172 British Viceroy, Peterson—R. Stuart & Co.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—Finlay, Scott, & Co.
797 Burmah, Pearce—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 21
990 City of Bombay, Adard—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 5
1200 Colombo, McMillen—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1048 Daniel Rankin, Hartnell—Finlay, Clark, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 3
682 Doxford, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 4
1496 Dreadnought, Scott—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1103 Eastern Belle, Bride—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1175 Evelyn, Boag—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1393 Flying Venus, Listen—Edward Bates & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain. [c.l. Nov. 11
814 Hatfield, Sorry—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1508 Irwell, Fearon—Remington & Co. [c.l. Dec. 7
1198 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—M. Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Nov. 30
1238 Macedon, Withycombe—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1000 Malleny, Kerr—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1054 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Edward Bates & Co.
1364 Minerva, Turner—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1186 Ophelia, Strickland—Wallace & Co.
1185 Pride of the Port, Jordan—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1138 Prince George—Soares Brothers. [c.l. Jan. 5
703 Romulus, Needham—Jefferson, Campbell, & Co.
1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1116 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
966 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
947 Templar, Rogers—Tudor Company.
1370 Thomas Seddon, Mesnard—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1228 W. Fairbairn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co. [c.l. Nov. 5
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Dec. 15
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10

FOR HAVRE.

598 Alma, Crawford—Finlay, Scott, & Co.
461 Anazi, Hilman—W. Nicol & Co.
990 City of Brussels, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.
999 City of Madras, Graham—W. Nicol & Co.
342 Ellen Browse, Jones—Blackwell & Co.
497 Esk, Moss—Lawrence & Co.
782 Kennington—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
878 Lina, Opdall—Gumpert & Co.
484 Moorhill, Simey—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1359 Niagara, Fry—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Hogg—Finlay, Scott, & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

696 Dragon, McClemen—W. Nicol & Co.
97 Keerata Rooderin, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee.
131 Mohideenbux, Nacoda.
168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

FOR CAL[illegible]AO.

1453 Neplus Ultra, Plumer.

F[illegible]R CALCUTTA.

1393 Benares, Noye[illegible]
739 Chanticleer
1113 Comber[illegible], Jenkins—Blay and Mackintosh.
535 Fut[illegible]nere, Kicker—H. T. S. Mahomed.
674 [illegible]ay Salam.
[illegible] Hindostan, Mennie—M. Mahomed Suffee.
[illegible] Omar Parha, Bullock.
800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
1300 Ticonderago, Hall—Hajee M. Seedick.
1146 Waterwitch, Combe—Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

352 Agnia, Santors—Somjeebhoy Visram.
1538 Emeu (s), Barlow.

FOR SINGAPORE.

546 Asia, Morrison.
324 Hyacinth, Brown—C. N. Cama.

FOR RICE PORTS.

824 Adriatic, Wilson—Leggatt & Co.
[illegible]—The Captain.
330 Arctic, Norbach—Volkart Brothers.
580 Ceylon, De[illegible] Deslanders,—Blackwell & Co.
581 Des[illegible]keld, Follet—Merchant Trading Co.
991 Glen Tilt, Lewis—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Glencora, Aberdin—W. Nicol & Co.
569 Isabella Hurcus, Fillan—Blackwell & Co.
1574 Lancashire Witch, Cozhill—B. & Merwanjee.
559 Morning Star, Wilher—Hormusjee Jamsetjee.
1188 St. James, Hatfield—Stenhouse & Co.
1381 St. Andrew, Lenox—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

850 National, Soret—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

582 Coromandel, Dow—Thara Topun.
584 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

2176 Bengal (s), Hector.
2306 Columbian (s), Baker.
966 Gunga (s), Child—B. B. S. S. Company.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Grag—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
694 Mula (s), Winckler—P. M. S. S. Co.
740 Penang (s), Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

337 Marquard Family, Questa—Mirzza Cajum.
1500 Scotia (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

885 Alabama, Harrison—Wallace & Co.
534 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
1138 Beeston Castle, Doyle—Volkart Brothers.
967 Falkland, Pender—Wallace & Co.
639 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.
705 Rome, Moses—The Captain.
896 Vanguard, McIntyre.

FOR JUDDAH.

594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
819 Fathe Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahomed.
620 Hydree, Crichton—H. A. Cadoo.
535 Kate Swanton.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond

FOR KURRACHEE & MAURITIUS.

354 Migrator, Stralendarff—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

528 Duiveland, Grave—Farnham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

740 A. L. Banfield, Sherris—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1262 Alaric, Theckstone—Remington & Co.
1193 Astracana, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co
974 Andromeda, Laws—Lawrence & Co.
A. Ramon Hydroose, Nacoda.
419 Atalanta, Green—Hajee Zenell Abadeen.
1608 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1700 Birkby, Garrett—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 British India, Tauzer—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
962 Castine Lynch, Purcar.
340 Chloris, Looms—B. H. Cama.
623 Clara, Innes—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
551 Chaema, Europe—Passmore, Smith, & Co.
1001 Charlotte, Oalis—Sir C. Forbes.
1509 David Malcolm, Dentone—Stenhouse & Co.
1293 Dharwar, Thomas—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
692 Eumenides, Tramar, Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
650 Euphrates (s,) Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
786 Golden Eagle, Muir—Cowasjee Manockjee.
477 Good Success, Hadsurd.
1299 Hannah Law, Black—A. C. Price & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
728 Hippogriffe, Bews—Hajee S. Abadeen.
595 Hydaspes, Page—C. N. Cama.
575 Japan (s), Lemon—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1650 John Steuart.
494 Kingdom of Fife, Rectaby—Stenhouse & Co.
1112 Kooria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
460 Lady Celia, Elliot—Bombay Gas Company.
277 Lalla Rookh, Willis—Wallace & Co.
1375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1942 Malta (s), Hyde—P. & O. Co.
460 Mary Mildred, Story—Jairaz Peerbhoy.
1127 Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.
1740 Mistress of the Seas, McKenzie—B. H. Cama.
1648 Mozuffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
284 North, Wyllie—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1049 Pontiac, Finlay—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1154 Queen of the Lakes, Seobie—Volkart Brothers.
1444 Rothesay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Royal Family, Bernson—Stenhouse & Co.
443 Royal Bride, Hill—C. N. Cama.
1133 Sam Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
Shavool Ahmed, Nacoda.
661 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1119 Talisman, Bartlett—W. Nicol & Co
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
1115 Tivoli, Loutill—W. Nicol & Co.
Travancore (s), Eastly—P. & O. Co.
573 Toftcombs, Russell—W. Nicol & Co.
812 Unrivalled, Hodgcock—E. Bates & Co.
1402 Yorick, Kingcombe.

H. M.'s SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Octavia, (s), Flag ship of Commodore Sir L. G. Heath, K.C.B.—Basil Hall, Captain.
Vigilant (s), Brown.
Dryad (s), Colomb.
Nymph (s), Meara.

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

Clive (s), Elton.
Coromandel (s), Hewett.
Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Tolpott.
Goolanar (s), Bullock.
Jorawur (s), Smith.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	do.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
„ 3	do.	2s. 0 1/16d.	do.
„ 2	do.	2s.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	do.
„ demand		1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11⅞d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight	at 2s.	
4 „	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
3 „	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	„
2 „	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
1 „	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	„
On demand	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	„
Circular Notes	at 1s. 11½d.	„

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto.
12 ditto 6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th January 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	[illegible]

[illegible] OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	„
3	do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
2	do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	„
1	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11⅝d.	„

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 18[illegible]. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.—

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China to the fact that they have had 25 years experience as Shippers of Goods to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent. Price lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price lists and samples can be procured from, and orders sent through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India:

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA MARASCHINO DI, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own James branded on the Corks if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £[illegible], in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. Agencies—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer, bottled by H. Stone and Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1868. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3½ „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	„ 18 „
Clarets	'Medoc'	„ 10 „
Do.	'Lormont'	„ 12 „

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „	Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each	
Do.	Pints	do.	2 „
Moselle	Quarts	do.	1 „
Do.	Pints	do.	2 „
Hock	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.	1 „	
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1 „	
Eau De Cologne		6 Bottles in a Box.	

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:

Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.
Do. ... (St. Julien) ... 1 „

W. NICOL & Co

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE			
Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	„	20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	„	36
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	„	22
do. Moselle	do.	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	„	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.			
Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	„	48
Marcobrunner	do.	„	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.	„	24
Liobfraumilch	Gobr. Schmits	„	18
Hochheimer	do.	„	26
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	„	32
Rudesheimer	do.	„	36
CLARETS.			
Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	„	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do.	„	28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	24
Chateau de Frauds	do.	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	„	24
Chateau Leoville	do.	„	19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Franc fils Aine	do.	„	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	„	24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	24
Old Cognac	do.	„	30
Absinthe	do.	„	30
Burgundy Porto	do.	„	12
do.	do.	„	16
Best Old Cognac	do.	„	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„	30
Brandy	John Bakes	„	15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht	„	20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	„	20

Terms—CASH.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES from the HILLS—fresh batch

received on Saturday—in baskets of 200, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 3 per basket. Apply to

23rd January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, on board the ship "Saint Andrew,"

600 Oars, at moderate price. Apply to Messrs. Hormusjee and Jamsetjee Dubash, or to the undersigned.

A. LEMIEUX,
Master of Ship "Saint Andrew."

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper,

price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ⅛ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,

IRON MERCHANTS.

Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—

At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—

"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning ma-"terials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact for any out-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain effects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

FARNHAM & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, an Overseer for the Local Funds Department in the Shikarpoor Collectorate. None need apply but those who possess a good knowledge of Surveying and Drawing and can produce Certificates to that effect. They must also be able to read and write English.

Salary (Rs. 100) One Hundred Rupees per month and (Rs. 40) Forty Rupees a month extra when travelling.

Apply to the Local Fund Executive Engineer, Shikarpoor, Upper Sind.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucus. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

TO LET, Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings and in the Old Commissariat Building. Also the premises in Forbes Street, adjoining Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s. Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Thwaites. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamudia, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane.

26th January 1869.

CHEAP BUNGALOW to be LET, in a cool and healthy part between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station, consisting of one Hall, one Bed-room, one Dining-room, one Dressing-room, and 2 Baths, with good Compound, Water Pipes, suitable convenience for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Muncherjee Rustomjee Battliwala, Gunbawa Street, Fort, between 10 and 11 o'clock at noon.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation—

House No. 6. Rent Rs. 80 per Month.
House No. 7. Rent „ 100 „

The above houses at present vacant can at any time be inspected on application to Mr. J. Gahagan, the Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 7th January 1869.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to MR. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

CHRONOGRAPHS, showing to the 5th part of a Second the length of time elapsed during any Operation, Scientific Observations, Races, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.— Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time. Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery. Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muiscal Boxes carefully repaired.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, MEADOW STREET,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.
ROSSELET & Co.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SACHE and MURRAY beg to announce that their Series of VIEWS OF BOMBAY and VICINITY are now ready, to which they solicit public inspection.

Size of Plate, 12 in. by 10.
Price Rs. 2-8 per Copy,
or Rs. 2 per Copy to Subscribers for the whole Series of 50 Plates.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO

SACHE AND MURRAY,

FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

MESSRS. SACHE AND MURRAY,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND COLOURISTS,

RAMPART ROW, NEXT DOOR TO SOUNDY & Co.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of

CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,

are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection.

FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL.—Messrs. SYKES AND DWYER have the pleasure to announce that they have been awarded first class Prize Medal for their selection of Photographs exhibited at the Broach Exhibition.

STUDIO.—No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at moderate rates.

NOW BEING PUBLISHED, a Series of 43 Magnificent Photographs of the famous temples of Palitana, in one handsome volume, with historical and descriptive introduction by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

Subscribers registered at the Studio.

FOR SALE, Views of the Broach Exhibition. The far-famed Banian tree at Sookulteera, near Broach, said to be the largest tree in the world- Bombay, Sholapore, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, Bhore Ghaut, &c.—Native characters.
SYKES AND DWYER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.

MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

HURRICHUND CHINTAMON begs to intimate his return from a tour through Guzerat and Rajpootana. Having given satisfaction to the different Native Princes and Chiefs, through whose territories he travelled and been honoured with substantial marks of their appreciation of his services, he has secured their confidence and is encouraged to extend his business to Commission and General Agency. Photography will at the same time continue to receive his best attention, conducted by experienced Assistants.

Having successfully practised Photography for the last twelve years, H. C. has been able to fit up a Photographic Gallery, comprising Cartes De Visite of European and Native Gentlemen; Cartes De Visite and enlarged Photographs of Indian Princes and Chiefs.

Extensive Collection for Sale of Cartes De Visite of Native Princes of the Deccan, Guzerat, Kattywar and Rajpootana, and of other Native Characters and Costumes.

Views (10 by 8 and 8 by 6) of Bombay and its Vicinity, the late Fortifications, Bandora, Matheran, Poona, Sattara, Khandalla, Waee, Mahableshwar, Ruins of Bejapoor, Aurangabad and the Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, also groups of Native Costumes and Characters.

Cartes De Visite and Photographs of any size taken at his rooms from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, SUNDAYS and holidays excepted.

Photographs, enlarged to LIFE-SIZE and under, and Artistically Colored at a moderate rate.

H. C. in drawing attention to his enlarged Life-size Portraits, and the Photographic Gallery, respectfully solicits the favor of public inspection.

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentry that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co,

Dean Lane, Bombay.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,

by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, APOLLO STREET.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

GOOD DIGESTION waits on APPETITE, and BILLIARDS (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

LONDON HOTEL.

No. 9, GRANT ROAD—OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master,
The Rev. Arthur Faber, M. A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

This College is conducted on the model of the Great Public Schools, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

The Sons of Gentlemen are educated at a moderate cost, and prepared for Oxford or Cambridge, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

Scholarships of considerable value are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the Assistant Masters, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies; or of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0

A fresh consignment, DIRECT, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles „	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles „	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BY AUTHORITY

Of the Board of Trade,

THE SHIP CAPTAIN'S MEDICAL GUIDE.

Containing plain and clear directions for

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT of DISEASES AND ACCIDENTAL INJURIES.

Cash As. 14. Credit Re. 1

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

Strong and serviceable, of several sizes.

MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COCOA.

The purity and delicacy of

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for all sick or sound, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED

LIEBIG'S FOOD,

AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Social Science Review.

"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a Real Improvement on the ordinary kinds."—The Lancet.

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. Hassal's Analytical Report.

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. Herbert Barker on Right Food for Infants.

IMPORTED OVERLAND.

In Tins, Cash As. 14. Credit Re. 1 0.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CASH, DEED, AND DESPATCH BOXES.

A large assortment, by Chubb and other first class makers.

CASH BOXES.
with triply divided tray,
from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 30.

DEED BOXES,
for safe custody of papers and documents,
from Rs. 19 to Rs. 36.

DESPATCH BOXES,
completely fitted,
from Rs. 22 to Rs. 68.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE MILK,

concentrated by the

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;

has been certified by

BARON VON LIEBIG,

to consist only of

PURE COW'S MILK,

conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all

PERSONS WHO USE MILK.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

(Extractum Carnis Liebig),
Manufactured by

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE only preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor, whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.	1 2	1 4
In jars of ¼ or ½ lb. each, per lb.	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each „	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (In Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Distribution of the Assets of the Company, at the rate of Rs. 3 (Three) per Share, will be payable at the Company's Office, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, corner of Parsee Bazar Street, on and after Monday the 22nd February 1869. To enable Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of Shares at the Company's Office on or before Monday the 15th February 1869. Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted attorney.

The Transfer Books of the Liquidators will be closed from 10th February 1869 until further notice.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'s

PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,

Registered as

SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

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Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
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Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharamaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

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Bombay, 2nd Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE PROGRESS ASSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited.) London—LIFE and MARINE.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.
PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th July 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

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THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.
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The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

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THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

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MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London Asiatic and American Company (Limited)

1st October 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AN EXTENSIVE Auction Sale of an assortment of princely and most splendid English and Country-made Household Furniture, Chandeliers, Candelabras, Paintings, Musical Boxes, Carpets, Carriages, State-coach, &c., &c. at Gowallia Tank.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. have been honoured with instructions to expose for public sale in the early part of next month, at the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Culliandass Mohundass, close to the Gowallia Tank. An extensive assortment of most magnificent and splendid English and Country-made household furniture, consisting of rich chandeliers and candelabras, paintings, by first-class artists, fine musical boxes, and rich carpets valuable, first-class carriages, &c., &c.

Among the above asortment of household furniture, is a most magnificent and splendid suit of the best Spanish mahogany treble gilt furniture, consisting of drawing-room and easy chairs, sitties and ottomans all to match, the same having cost more than £4,000

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been authorised to say that the like of such splendid furniture has never been as yet sent out to India. The chandeliers are likewise most magnificent appendages to the above suit of furniture. The oilpaintings are also the productions of eminent and first-class artists. Among the carriages is a most superb and handsome State-coach, built by Laurie and Marner.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

Also, on the 5th day of the sale, a numerous Lot of most valuable and costly jewellery of which a separate catalogue will be published, and the same will be on view along with the furniture, &c.

SALE of VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. are instructed by Sheik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff, Esq., the Arbitrator appointed by order of the High Court, in a Suit No. 407 of 1868, between Hurryvullubdass Culliandass, Plaintiff, Toolseydass Keesundass, Defendant, to submit to Public Auction, To-day, Saturday, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors for the Arbitrator, No. 5, Apollo Street, the undermentioned valuable jewellery, viz.:—

On account of the Defendant, three bundles of Pearls of different sizes, weighing more than 8,000 chows.

On account of the Plaintiff and Defendant, one small bundle of Pearls of different sizes.

4 Diamond Bangles.
1 Diamond and Emerald Clasp for a Necklace.
2 Very valuable Diamond Head Ornaments.
27 Large Pearls, weighing about 1,400 Poona chows.
1 Bundle containing (74) Emeralds of different sizes, weighing about a hundred and eighty-eight Rutties.
10 Loose cut Diamonds.
1 Pair Diamond Earrings.
3 Red Stones called by Native Lallric.
1 Bundle of small loose Diamonds, weighing about 57 Rutties.
3 Diamond Rings.

The above may be seen at the Office of the Solicitors, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock daily.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co

Byculla, Parell Road, Bombay, 6th February, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

This Day, Saturday, 6th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Gre and coloured Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, & c.

6 Bales 144 Pieces of Scarlet Woollen Cloths.
3 Do. 96 do. do. do.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Brougham by Marks.
1 Do. by King of Long Acre.
A Bay Arab Riding Horse, 14-1.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS, BLACKSMITHS and OTHERS. Auction Sale of Valuable Stores of Mazagon Land Recalmation Company, (Limited.)

Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3 P. M., at the Company's premises, Mazagon, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, the Materials of a large Magazine, together with the right of quarrying to a certain level. Sundry lots of Anvils, Bellows, Forges, Bl[illegible] work for Waggons, Punching and Shaping Machines, 2 Stationary Engines, (one 14 and one 40 Horse-power), Locomotive Engine, Contractors' Waggons, rails for permanent way, dressed stone and sundry other articles.

TERMS.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be made at the time of purchase and the balance before removal.

All Lots to be removed within 7 days or they will be resold and the deposit forfeited.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Monday, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Seedick Hajee Oosman, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-five square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the street called Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavey Street, in the sub-district of Boleshwar in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavey Street aforesaid, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the vacant ground of Joosub Saya Bhana, and on the south by the house of Joosub Vythan, and which said messuage or dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John S. Hurrell, Solicitor, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Piano, &c., at No. 7, Love Lane, Byculla.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Funiture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a splendid piano, &c., the property of H. de la Poire Murphy, Esq.; the same comprises a handsome set of rich cut glass ware, handsome green and gold dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as cruet and pickle stands, muffin dishes with covers, tea urns, bottle stands, toast rack, tea pot, a set of King's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, double and single branched table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, a single-barrelled rifle with sword in case, by T. Barnes and Co., table argand, reading, and kerosine oil lamps, a large tool chest, a lot of medicines, lady's croquet game in box, bows and arrows, a first-rate dinner bell, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, a round dining table, for 15 persons, sets of camp table in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, arm chairs, screens, horned hatstand, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation, reclining, and divan couches, teapoys, a handsome English velvet pile drawing-room carpet with border, lady's and gentleman's writing tables, a first-rate full-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, nearly new, first-rate engravings, in maple and other frames, (in them one the Child of Heaven), table ornaments, cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glass, [illegible] robes and chest of drawers, book shelves, towel horse, shower bath, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large iron water tank, a garden engine, earthen pots of plants, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A light Office Palanqueen.
A do. Travelling Tamjan.
A Child's English Preambulator.
A set of English-plated mounted single Harness.
Two Hunting Saddles complete, by Peat and P. Grant and Sons]
A Lady's side Saddle complete, by D. R. Box and Co.
A first-rate Surat Milch Cow and Calf.
An English ram and 2 Goats.
A Grass-cutting Machine.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Assets of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract) at their Rooms, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., the following:—

The right, title, and interest of the abovementioned Company of and in a number of debts due to the Company by sundry Contributories, the lists of which may be seen on application to the undersigned or at the Office of the Corporation, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle. The claim to be sold amounting to Rs. 1,97,500, or thereabouts.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c. at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Thursday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Reverend F. J. Spring.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

12 sets best English German-Silver mounted Single Harness.
About 100 casks of Cement for building purposes.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Handsome Grey Arab Horse, height 14-3, goes in single and double Harness, to be seen at one hour's notice or to be seen at Dady's Stable.

Bombay, 6th February, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of YACHT "CUPID."

On Monday, the 8th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Teak-built Yacht "Cupid," coppered and copper-fastened, with spars, rigging, and sails complete, as she now lies at the Apollo Bunder.

IMPORTANT to SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANIES and OWNERS of MACHINERY.

On Monday, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Young's Patent Lubuiating Oil in 5 gallon drums, in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 8th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
20 Pieces Unon stamped Satin.
125 „ Superior Duck 63 yards.
150 „ White Blankets.
4 Cases Colling's Bright Patent Axles 1¼, 1½, and 1¾.
4 „ Portable Folding Iron Bedsteads.
1 „ „ do Chairs.
1 „ Japan Cash Boxes.
2 „ Magnum Bonum Steel Pens.
1 „ Carriage and Riding Whips.
3 „ Oak Varnish 1 and 2 Gallon Tins.
1 „ Black jet Brooches and Earrings and Toast Forks.
1 „ Best Damascus Twist double, barrelled guns, and Ely Brothers and Frederick Joyce's Percusion Caps.
4 Short Enfield Rifles Rielly Camblain Patent with swords, bayonets, and sling, in water proof covers.
3 Superior double-stub twist barrel guns, 14 and 15 bores.
5 „ „ Damascus „ 13 and 14 „
5 Casks Tumblers.
4 „ Smith's Vices.
11 „ Beer in quarts.
A few dozens Port Wine in ditto.
A few 5 lb. Stone Jars, Fresh American Butter.
10 Cases Peek, Frean & Co.'s mixed Biscuits.

An Invoice of very superior perfumery by the celebrated and well-known maker Phillipson and Co., London, consisting of best assorted perfumes for the handkerchiefs in glass stoppered bottles, vegetable extracts for cleaning and beautifying the hair, bondre subtil, pearl powder, bloom of roses, various kinds of dentifrice, Naple soap, almond cream, shaving cakes, &c.

A Chronometer, by James Murray, Royal Exchange.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Hibtoola Cadurbhoy—
2 Casks containing each 7 dozen quart bottles of Ink.

On account and at the risk of Essoofally Abdoolally, the first purchaser—
100 dozen Boxes Amorces.

On account of whom it may concern.
10 Bales No. 40 T. Red Twist } damaged by
2 „ „ 50 „ } sea water.

SALE of TEAK SCANTLINGS and PLANKS.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Daroo-khana:—

A quantity of Teak Scantlings and Planks sized 5 by 3, 6 by 2, 6 by 3, 7 by 3, 10 by 1½, 10 by 2, 10 by 3, 10 by 4, 10 by 5, 12 by 1½, 12 by 2, 12 by 3, 12 by 4, 12 by 5, 12 by 6.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NASSICK.

To Let.—A well-funished commodious House at Nassick with a large Garden and conveniently situated. For terms apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

The Property of an Officer proceeding to England.

A Chesnut Arab Charger, very high-caste, very handsome, and carries a Lady. Height 14-2.

A Bay Arab Charger, carries a Lady. Height 15.

A Black Arab Saddle Horse, goes in single and double Harness. Height 14-3.

N.B.—Can be seen at two hours' previous notice.

An English BROUGHAM and pair of fast-trotting Grey Horses, can be seen at 2 hours' previous notice.

A large black Australian Horse up to any weight, was formerly used as a Charger, has been recently broken into Harness, believed to be the fastest trotter in Bombay.

A Chesnut Arab recently landed. 14-2, very handsome and an excellent mover, well-up to twelve stone.

A remarkably light nearly new English-built Buggy with a powerful Grey Arab Horse, about 14-1 and 6 years of age, and plate mounted Harness. Can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

Bombay, 6th February, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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